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Stereotype Edition.

THE

LATIN READER.

FIRST PART.

FROM THE

FIFTH GERMAN EDITION.

BY FREDERIC JACOBS,

EDITOR OF THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY, THE GREEK READER, &c. &c.

Boston:

HILLIARD, GRAY, LITTLE, AND WILKINS.

1827.

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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the third day of May, A. D. 1827, in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, HILLIARD, GRAY, LITTLE, AND WILKINS, of the said District, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, *to wit:*

"The Latin Reader. First Part. From the Fifth German Edition. By FREDERIC JACOBS, Editor of the Greek Anthology, the Greek Reader, &c. &c."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

*In preparing the second edition of Jacobs' Latin Reader, the work has undergone a thorough revision; notes have been added, and many words, which had been omitted in the Dictionary, are here inserted in their respective places. The editor, in publishing this work in America, was influenced by a belief, that it forms an easy introduction to the language and character of the Roman world. He selected it as the best from among many similar works, and is happy in finding his judgment confirmed by that of many instructers. * * * * The Second Part of the Latin Reader has in the mean time been published.*

Northampton, May 30, 1826. GEORGE BANCROFT.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE STEREOTYPE EDITION

The following are the most important changes, which have been made in the stereotype edition:—The accents have been used in all parts of the work; the emphatic words and sentences, which, in the two former editions, were designated by spaces between the letters, are now printed in Italics, thus rendering them more distinct; the model of the Dictionary has been entirely altered, and more than 1500 *words, principally proper names, passive verbs, and participles, have been inserted.*

Boston, May 1, 1827.

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INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

Exercises in the Declensions and Genders.—Agricola laboriosus. Puer stultus. Vir doctus. Filius pius. Pater bonus. Nepos parvus. Rex potens. Boreas rigidus. Alexander magnus. Fructus maturus. Filia cara. Epirus bellicosa. Mater benigna. Facies pulchra. Spes ultima. Apis sedula. Lex divina. Aurum pretiosum. Acetum acre. Mare salsum. Nomen proprium. Cornu cervum. Tonitru terribile. Pavo superbus. Sensus mirabilis. Lingua Latina. Glacies lubrica. Caput humanum. Scytha barbarus. Æneas pius. Ager fertilis. Asinus ignavus. Æstas calida.

Exercises in the Declensions, Genders, and Genitive.—Fons aquæ. Splendor lunæ. Vox lusciniæ. Pelles bestiarum. Ova gallinarum. Ripa fluvii. Ungula equi. Aures asini. Plantæ hortorum. Numerus annorum. Turris templi. Pondus auri. Syllabæ verborum. Ratio hominis. Juba leonis. Rostrum elephantis. Æstus solis. Fides canum. Pinnæ piscium. Silvæ montium. Varietas colorum. Præmium virtutis. Gaudium juventutis. Umbra arboris. Cantus avium. Mel apium. Arena maris. Violæ veris. Pisces fluminum. Multitudo siderum. Dies adventûs. Rotæ

currûs. Copia fructuum. Digiti manuum.

Horæ diei. Durities glaciei. Ordo dierum. Finis rerum.

Dies Solis. Dies Lunæ. Dies Martis. Dies Mercurii. Dies Jovis. Dies Veneris. Dies Saturni.*

Exercises in the Conjugations.—Vigil vocat. Ventus spirat. Aves volant. Milites vulnerantur. Bonus homo amatur. Ager aratur.

Dominus jubet. Servus paret. Luna lucet. Sol splendet. Numerus hominum augetur. Vulnus dolet. Stella videtur.

Ignis urit. Metus angit. Nos bibimus. Cameli currunt. Coquus coquit. Sol occidit. Frumentum metitur. Gallina rapitur.

Canis custodit. Homines dormiunt. Equi hinniunt. Pueri erudiuntur. Malefici homines vinciuntur.

Miscellaneous Exercises in the Conjugations.—Ego eram. Sylva stabat. Aquila volabat. Musa canebat. Nox erat. Fulgebat luna. Dormiebas. Milites pugnabant. Arma sonabant. Ego videbo. Via lædet. Deus dabit. Tu bibes. Uret ignis. Crescent arbores. Tempus erit. Tempora venient. Cantabit viator. Bella erunt. Canemus. Pendebit uva. Rura manebunt. Venient juvenes. Vidi ego. Troja fuit. Fortuna dedit. Prata biberunt. Nocuit culpa. Cecinit avis. Non ego juravi. Satis lusisti. Veni, vidi, vici. Bellum fuerat. Fugerat umbra. Venerat hostis. Pueri legerant. Dixeras. Cicero scripserat. Hannibal juraverat. Dentes momorderant. Ego risero. Venerit hora. Canes cucurrerint. Fugerit ætas. Pomum ceciderit. Nos ambulaverimus. Milites pugnaverint. Surge. Legito. Studete. Disce, aut discede.

* The names of the days of the week, Sunday, Monday, &c.

Dicite. Equus currito. Canes latranto. Pueri scribunto. Laboret manus. Sit lux. Faveat fortuna. Sol fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Philomela cantaret. Troja staret. Pomum penderet. Luna micaret. Oculus viderit. Latraverint canes. Domus steterit. Arbores creverint. Miles pugnavisset. Lepores cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Vox auditur. Laudor. Vincitur hostis. Tempora mutantur. Vinum bibitur. Doceris. Carmina leguntur. Flos carpitur. Fabula narratur. Ducuntur pueri. Aqua fundebatur. Pandebantur portæ. Saxa volvebantur. Oppidum defendebatur. Verba legebantur. Bella parabantur. Pectemur. Domus ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistola mittetur. Amabimini. Littera scribetur. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges. Sparsa erant folia. Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus. Vinum bibitum erit. Laudator industria. Puniuntor fures. Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Veherer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

FIRST DIVISION.

I. EXERCISES IN SINGLE SENTENCES.

I. SIMPLE SENTENCES.

1. *Subject and Predicate.*

Terra est rotunda.
Vera amicitia est sempiterna.
Europa est peninsula.
Fames et sitis sunt molestæ.
Plurimæ stellæ sunt soles.
Ebrietas est vitanda.
Nemo semper felix est.
Non omnes milites sunt fortes.
Maximum animal terrestre est elephas.

2.

Elephanti semper gregatim ambulant.
Cornices ambulant; passĕres et merŭlæ saliunt; perdices currunt; plurimæ aves volant; plurimæ etiam nidificant.
Etiam infantes somniant.
Nihil in homine tam fragile est quàm memoria.

3. *Passive.*

Oves non ubique *tondentur*.
In Indiâ *gignuntur* maxima animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in Africâ *gignuntur*.
In Africâ nec cervi, nec apri, nec ursi *inveniuntur*.
In Syriâ nigri leones *reperiuntur*.
Apud Romānos mortui[1] plerùmque *cremabantur*.
Fortes *laudabuntur*, ignavi *vituperabuntur*.
Litteræ a Phœnicibus *inventæ sunt*.
Carthāgo, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes a Romanis *eversæ sunt*.

4. *Deponent.*

Formicæ etiam noctu *operantur*.
Ursi interdum bipedes[2] *ingrediuntur*.
Aquĭlæ semper solæ *prædantur*.
Apud Æthiŏpes maximi elephanti in silvis *vagantur*.
Sturni et psittăci humanas voces *imitantur*.

* * * *

5. *Prepositions.*

Camelus naturale odium *adversus* equos gerit.
Pictæ vestes jam *apud* Homerum[3] commemorantur.
Multa animalia congregantur, et *contra* alia dimicant.
Ibis *circa* Pelusium nigra est, *in* aliis regionibus candida.
Circa Cyllēnen montem *in* Arcadiâ merulæ candidæ nascuntur.
Hippopotămus segĕtes *circa* Nilum depascitur.
Aquilæ nidificant *in* rupibus et arboribus.
Coccyx semper parit *in* alienis nidis.
In senectute hebescunt sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.
Quidam homines nati sunt *cum* dentibus.
Xerxes *cum* paucissimis militibus *ex* Græciâ aufugit.

---

[1] *mortui*, the dead, from *morior*. [2] *bipes*, two-footed, to be translated, upon two feet. [3] Homer, the most ancient Grecian poet.

L. Metellus[4] primus elephantos *ex* primo Punico bello[5] duxit *in* triumpho.

Cantabit vacuus *coram* latrone viator.

Sidera *ab* ortu *ad* occasum commeant.

Britannia *a* Phœnicibus inventa est.

Apes *sine* rege esse non possunt.

Infans nihil *sine* alienâ ope potest.

Dulce est *pro* patriâ mori[6].

Venenum aliquando *pro* remedio fuit[7].

6. *Accusative.*

Crocodilus *ova* parit.

Elephantus odit *murem* et *suem*.

Cameli diu *sitim* tolerant.

Accipitres non edunt *corda* avium.

Lanæ nigræ *nullum colorem* bibunt.

Senes minimè sentiunt *morbos contagiosos*.

Cervi *cornua sua* quotannis amittunt.

Ceres *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*; Mercurius *litteras*.

Canes soli *dominos suos* bene novêre[8]; soli *nomina sua* agnoscunt.

Culĭces *acida*[9] petunt; ad *dulcia*[9] non advolant.

Hystrix *aculeos* longè jaculatur.

Crocodilus *dies* in terrâ agit, *noctes* in aquâ.

---

[4] The first names of the Romans were distinguished by single letters; *L.* is *Lucius*, *T. Titus*, *M. Marcus*, *C. Caius*, *P. Publius*. [5] The Romans had three wars with the Carthaginians. [6] The infinitive *mori* is the subject of the sentence. [7] *esse* may here be translated, to serve. [8] for *noverunt*, from *nosco*, *novi*, *novisse*, a preterite with the signification of a present. [9] The neuter plural of adjectives has the force of a substantive.

7. *Genitive.*

Infinita est multitudo *morborum.*

Litterarum usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Africa greges *ferorum asinorum* alit.

Magna est *linguarum* inter homines varietas.

Innumerabilia sunt *mortis* signa, *salutis* paucissima.

Cyrus *omnium* in exercitu suo *militum* nomina tenebat.

Canis vestigia *ferarum* diligentissimè scrutatur et persequitur.

Nemo non benignus est *sui* judex.

Leonum animi index cauda[10].

Stultissima *animalium* sunt lanata.

Velocissimum *omnium animalium* est delphinus.

Semper *fragilitatis humanæ* sis memor.

Elephanti *frigŏris* impatientes sunt.

In omni officio *maximi*[11] æstimatur *dentis* voluntas.

M. Antonius primus *Romæ*[12] leones ad currum junxit.

Hortensius orator primus pavōnem *cibi* causâ *Romæ* occĭdit.

Pergămi quotannis publicum spectaculum *gallorum pugnantium* edebatur.

8. *Dative.*

Natura *animalibus* varia tegumenta tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homini soli avaritia et ambitĭo data est.

Inter omnes bestias simia *homini* simillima est.

Leoni vis summa est[13] in pectore.

Antiquissimis hominibus specus erant[13] pro domibus.

Nulli animali memoria major est[13] quàm *cani.*

---

[10] Connect *cauda (est) index animi leonum.* [11] The genitive of valuing. [12] Names of towns, those of the third declension or plural number excepted, are put in the genitive, in answer to the question *where?* [13] *esse* with the dative denotes a possession, and can be translated by *have.*

Gallinacei *leonibus terrori* sunt[14].

Homini plurima ex homine fiunt mala.

Homo furiosus ne *liberis* quidem[15] *suis* parcit.

9. *Ablative.*

Apri in morbis sibi medentur *hederâ*.

Pyrrhus rex *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede lienosis medebatur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.

Anacreon poëta *acino* uvæ passæ exstinctus est.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ* contra omnes ictus munitur.

In Africâ elephanti capiuntur *foveis*.

Elephanti spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.

Pavi quidam *locustis* vescuntur.

Dentes *usu* atteruntur, sed *igne* non cremantur.

Mures Alpini *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribus*que, ut *manibus*, utuntur.

Leænæ *jubâ* carent[16].

Leones facilè per triduum *cibo* carent[16].

Elephanti maximè *amnibus* gaudent.

Apes *tinnitu* aëris gaudent *eo*que convocantur.

Quibusdam in locis anseres bis *anno*[17] velluntur.

Color luscinarum *autumno* mutatur.

Hieme ursi in antris dormiunt.

Nemo mortalium *omnibus horis* sapit.

Primores dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* itidem decidunt *anno*.

---

[14] *esse*, serve *terrori esse*, to be a terror to. [15] *ne quidem*, (always separated by the word on which the emphasis lies) *not even*. [16] *carere* governs the ablative of the thing, which is wanted, or is not possessed. [17] The ablative in answer to the question *when?*

Antipăter Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natali suo, febre* corripiebatur.

Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colore*[18].

Hippopotămus in Nilo habitat, magna bellua, *ungulis binis, dorso, jubâ, hinnitu,* ut equus; *rostro resīmo, caudâ* et *dentibus,* ut aper.

Halcyon paulo amplior *passĕre*[19], *colore cyaneo, collo gracili* et *procēro.* Genus quoddam earum *magnitudine* distinguitur et *cantu.*

Isocrătes orātor unam orationem *viginti talentis* vendidit.

Luscinia candida *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit[20].

10. *Infinitive.*

Errare[21] est humanum.

Turpe est beneficium *repetere*[22].

Beneficiis gratiam non *referre*[23] etiam turpius est.

Parentes suos non *amare* est impium.

Equo *vehi*[24] Bellerŏphon invēnit; ex equo *pugnare* Thessăli.

Aurum vestibus *intexere* invēnit rex Attălus.

Non omnes homines æquo amore *complecti* possumus.

Illecēbras voluptatis *vitare* debemus.

Romæ elephantes per funes *incedere* docebantur.

---

[18] The ablative with an adjective of praise or dispraise, as it is called; or rather an adjective expressing a quality or characteristic. [19] The comparative degree governs the ablative, when the word showing the comparison (*quàm*) is omitted. [20] from *veneo,* to be for sale, to be sold. [21] The infinitive supplies the place of the nominative as subject to the proposition. [22] *repetere* with its accusative (*beneficium*) forms the subject of the sentence. [23] Connect *non referre gratiam.* [24] *vehi* stands as an accusative, governed by *invēnit.*

11. *Gerund.*

Plurimæ sunt illecebræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu *pingendi* Phryges invenerunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissima est contentio beneficiis beneficia *vincendi*.

Parsimonia est scientia *vitandi* sumtus supervacuos, et re familiari rectè *utendi*.

Etiam post malam messem *serendum* est[25].

Omnibus aliquando *moriendum* est.

Semper *pugnandum* est contra cupiditates et lubidinem.

Simiæ catulos sæpe *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquâ re juvabit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.

Beneficia *exprobrando* corrumpimus.

II. COMPOUND SENTENCES.

1. *Comparison.*

Canes Indici grandiores sunt *quàm* cæteri.

Nullum malum est vehementius et importunius *quàm* invidia.

Præstat mori *quàm* servire.

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores invenimus *quàm* hominum[1].

Latro feræ est similior *quàm* homini.

* * * * *

---

[25] The nominative of the gerund, as *serendum est*, expresses an obligation or necessity. [1] Supply *animos*.

Contracted form of comparison.

Nihil est *clementiâ*[2] divinius.
Aurum gravius est *argento.*
Adămas durior est *ferro ;* ferrum **durius** *cæteris metal*
Luna terræ propior est *Sole.*

* * * *

2. *Apposition.*

Plurimi Scythæ, *bellicosissimi homines*, **lacte vescuntur.**
Delphīnus, *animal* homini *amicum*, **cantu gaudet.**
Carthāgo atque Corinthus, *opulentissimæ urbes*, eodem
anno a Romanis eversæ sunt.
Quàm brevi tempore populi Romani, **omnium gentium**
victoris, libertas fracta est !

* * * * *

3. *Relative Pronoun.*

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert fruges.
Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit verba, *quæ* **accēpit.**
Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homēri carmina **celebrant, ad**
Hellespontum sepultus est.
Myrmecīdes quidam quadrīgam fecit ex **ebŏre**, *quam*
musca alis integebat.
Qui bonis non rectè utitur, ei bona mala fiunt.
Beneficium reddit[3], *qui* ejus bene memor est.
Grues in itineribus ducem, *quem* sequantur, **elĭgunt.**

---

[2] The ablative *clementiâ* is put after the comparative, when *quàm* the sign of comparison, is omitted. [3] Supply *is.*

4. *Conjunctions.*

Platĕa, *cùm* devoratis se implevit conchis, testas evŏmit.

Ceres frumenta invenit, *cùm* antea homines glandibus vescerentur.

Nave primus in Græciam Danăus advenit, *cùm* antea ratibus navigaretur.

Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, *cùm* Thebas cepisset, Pindări vatis familiæ pepercit.

Quoties litteras tuas lego, omnem mihi præteritorum temporum memoriam in mentem revŏco.

Si divitiæ felicitatem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

Magna[4] debemus suscipere, *dum* vires suppĕtunt.

Cervi *quamdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum, *quamdiu* vivat, crescere existimant; vivit *autem* multos annos.

5.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut* sub unâ ficu turmæ equitum condantur.

Ursi per hiemem tam gravi somno premuntur, *ut* ne vulneribus quidem excitentur.

Delphini tantâ interdum vi e mari exsiliunt, *ut* vela navium transvolent.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudinem adolescunt, *ut* integros hauriant cervos taurosque.

Fac, *ut* homines animum tuum pluris[5] faciant, quàm omnia, quæ illis tribuere possis.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis[6] ipsum præter Apellem pingeret.

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis vescerentur.

---

[4] *magna*, great things. [5] the genitive of valuing. [6] *quis* for aliquis —*ne quis*, that no one.

Oculi palpebris sunt muniti, *ne* quid[7] incidat.

Nihil ferè tam reconditum est, *quin* quærendo inveniri possit.

Nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revertor, *quin* te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere.

Xerxes non dubitabat, *quin*[8] copiis suis Græcos facilè superaturus esset.

6. *Accusative with the infinitive.*

Aristoteles tradit, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus non *lædi, indigĕnas interĭmi.*

M. Varro narrat, a cuniculis *suffossum* in Hispaniâ *oppidum*, a *talpis* in Thessaliâ; ab ranis *incolas* urbis in Galliâ *pulsos*, ab locustis in Africâ; ex Gyăro insulâ *incŏlas* a muribus *fugatos*, in Italiâ *Amyclas* a serpentibus *deletas esse.*

Legimus, *canem* adversus latrones pro domino *pugnâsse, confectumque* plagis a corpore interemti non *recessisse.*

Observatum est, *pestilentiam* semper a meridianis partibus ad occidentem *ire.*

Homerus *Pygmæos*, populum ad Oceănum, a gruibus *infestari* prodidit; Aristotĕles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.

Posteri aliquando querentur, nostrâ culpâ *mores eversos esse.*

Virgilius per testamentum jusserat *carmina sua cremari; id* Augustus *fieri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alebat candidam, *quam* Hispaniæ gentes *fatidĭcam esse* credebant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagoræ, *quem* veteres nunquam in vitâ *risisse* ferunt.

---

[7] for *aliquid*, that nothing. [8] that.

7. *Interrogatives.*

Quæritur, unus *ne* sit mundus, *an* plures.

Disputabant veteres philosophi, casu *ne* factus sit mundus, *an* mente divinâ.

Augustus cum amicis suis consultabat, *utrùm* imperium servaret, *an* deponeret.

Perperam quæritur[9], *num* in amici gratiam jus violari possit.

Ciconiæ *quonam e loco* veniant, aut in *quas* se regiones conferant, incompertum est.

Quis numerare potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas fuderit[10] ?

8. *Participles.*

Exempla fortunæ *variantis* sunt innumera.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem a se *conditam* appellabat Cecropiam.

Augustus primus Romæ tigrin ostendit *mansuefactam.*

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die *ferventibus* arenis insistunt, Solem *intuentes.*

Epimenides puer, æstu et itinere *fessus,* septem et quinquaginta annos in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare, et *legentem* audire solebat.

Leo *prostratis*[11] parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loro ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*[12] animo.

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[9] the question is unjustly asked, it is wrong to ask. [10] *fundo.* [11] *prosterno.* [12] i. e. *ejus qui dat.*

Struthiocamēli Africi altitudinem equitis equo *insidentis* excedunt.

Interdum delphini conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphinum portantes, et quasi funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulosa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblitus est[13] litteras; alius, ex prælto tecto *lapsus*[14], matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccius Dentatus, centies vicies *prælustus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore habebat, nullam in tergo.

Leones *satiati* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini nocent, nisi *lacessiti*.

Elephantes amnem *transituri*[15] minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus gemmatam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario *victus*, occultatur[16] *silens* et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus* percussorem intelligit, et in quantâlibet multitudine appetit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla imponunt *præcedentibus*; *fessos* duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari *degentes* conchyliis vivunt; in terram *egressæ*[17], herbis.

Sarmătæ, longinqua itinera *facturi*, inediâ pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut *fessos vulneratos*que in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

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13 *obliviscor*. 14 *labor*. 15 The future active participle is used of an action, which a man is about to do. 16 hides himself. 17 *egredior*.

Danăus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*[18], rex Argivorum factus est.

Alexander Bucephălo equo *defuncto* duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephălon *appellatum* ejus tumulo circumdĕdit.

P. Catienus Plotinus patronum[19] adeò dilexit, ut, hæres omnibus ejus bonis *institutus*[20], in rogum ejus se conjiceret et concremaretur.

Erinacei *volutati* super poma, humi *jacentia*, illa spinis *affixa* in cavas arbores portant.

Beneficia non in vulgus *effundenda* sunt.

Nullius puto beneficium *expetendum* esse, cujus vile judicium est.

Indicum mare testudines tantæ magnitudinis[21] alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*[22] sufficiant.

Leones, senes *facti*, appetunt homines, quoniam ad *persequendas*[23] feras vires non suppetunt. Struthiocamelis ungulæ sunt cervīnis similes, *comprehendendis* lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes* jaculantur.

9. *Ablative absolute.*

Senescente Lunâ, ostrea tabescere dicuntur, *crescente eâdem*, gliscunt. Cæpe contrà, *Lunâ deficiente*, revirescere, *adolescente*, inarescere dicitur.

Geryŏne interemto Hercules in Italiam venit.

Sabinis debellatis, Tarquinius triumphans Romam rediit.

Jasŏne Lycio interfecto, canis, quem habebat, cibum capere noluit, inediâque confectus est.

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18 *advehor*. 19 Supply *suum*, which is never expressed, where no obscurity follows from the omission. 20 although appointed heir, &c. 21 genitive of quality (praise or dispraise.) 22 to cover. 23 The future passive participle can often be expressed by a substantive in English; *for the pursuit of*, or *to pursue*.

Regis Lysimăchi canis, *domino* accensæ pyræ *imposito*, in flammas se conjecit.

Nicomēde rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finivit inediâ.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus, *filio victore* Olympiæ[24], præ gaudio exspiravit.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emŏri existimantur. Eædem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumto*, fame luctuque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudâ amissâ*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latĕbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensêre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur[25] in formam pilæ, ne[26] quid comprehendi possit præter aculeos.

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[24] at Olympia, where solemn games were celebrated. [25] roll themselves together. [26] that nothing, *quid* for *aliquid*.

II. FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. *Accipiter et Columbæ.*

Columbæ milvii metu accipitrem rogaverunt, ut eas defenderet. Ille annuit. At in columbare receptus, uno die majorem stragem edidit[1], quàm milvius longo tempore potuisset edere.

Fabula docet, malorum patrocinium vitandum esse.

2. *Mus et Milvius.*

Milvius laqueis irretitus musculum exoravit, ut eum corrosis plagis liberaret[2]. Quo facto[3], milvius liberatus murem arripuit et devoravit.

Hæc fabula ostendit, quam gratiam mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.

3. *Hœdus et Lupus.*

Hœdus, stans in tecto domûs, lupo prætereunti[4] maledixit. Cui lupus, *non tu*, inquit, *sed tectum mihi maledicit.*

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.

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[1] *edo.* [2] Two propositions are contained in the words *corrosis plagis liberaret*, that he would gnaw the net and free him. A proposition is often thus convened in an ablative absolute. [3] The relative pronoun is used in the beginning of a sentence instead of the demonstrative pronoun. By this means two sentences come into closer connection. [4] *prætereo.*

8. *Venter et Membra.*

Membra quondam dicebant ventri: *nosne*[7] *te semper ministerio nostro alemus, dum ipse summo otio frueris? Non faciemus.* Dum igitur ventri cibum subducunt, corpus debilitatur, et membra serò invidiæ suæ pœnituit[8].

9. *Canis et Boves.*

Canis jacebat in præsepi bovesque latrando a pabulo arcebat. Cui unus boum, *quanta ista,* inquit, *invidia est, quòd non pāteris, ut eo cibo vescāmur, quem tu ipse capere nec velis nec possis*[9]!

Hæc fabula invidiæ indolem declārat.

10. *Vulpes et Leo.*

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leonem viderat, quum ei fortè occurrisset, ita est perterrita, ut pæne moreretur[10] formidine. Eundem conspicata iterum, timuit quidem, sed nequaquam, ut antea. Tertio illi obviàm facta, ausa est[11] etiam propiùs accedere, eumque alloqui.

11. *Cancri.*

Cancer dicebat filio: *mi fili, ne sic obliquis semper gressibus incede, sed rectâ viâ*[12] *perge.* Cui ille, *mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis præceptis obsĕquar, si te priùs idem facientem*[13] *videro.*

Docet hæc fabula, adolescentiam nullâ re magìs, quàm exemplis, instrui.

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[7] *num nos.* [8] *membra* is in the accusative. *Pœnitet me alicujus rei,* I repent of something. [9] *qui, quæ, quod,* is followed by the subjunctive, whenever it relates to the indefinite object, (expressed by *talis, is.*) [10] *morior.* [11] *audeo.* [12] straight forward. [13] After *video* and *audio* a participle is used as the infinitive.

4. *Grus et Pavo.*

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas explicans, *quanta est*, inquit, *formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evŏlans, *et quanta est*, inquit, *levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod nobis natura tribuit, alios contemnamus, quibus natura alia et fortasse majora dedit.

5. *Pavo.*

Pavo graviter conquerebatur apud Junonem, dominam suam[5], quòd vocis suavitas sibi negata esset, dum luscinia, avis tam parum decora, cantu excellat. Cui Juno, *et meritò*, inquit; *non enim omnia bona in unum conferri oportuit.*

6. *Anseres et Grues.*

In eodem quondam prato pascebantur anseres et grues. Adveniente domino prati, grues facilè avolabant; sed anseres, impediti corporis gravitate, deprehensi et mactati sunt.

Sic sæpe pauperes, cum potentioribus in eodem crimine deprehensi, soli dant pœnam, dum illi salvi evadunt.

7. *Capra et Lupus.*

Lupus capram in altâ rupe stantem conspicatus, *cur non*, inquit, *relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi lætum pabulum offĕrunt?* Cui respondit capra: *mihi non est in animo, dulcia tutis[6] præponere.*

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[5] To most of the gods certain beasts were consecrated; to Juno the peacock, to Jupiter the eagle, to Mars the wolf, &c. In the following words observe the subjunctive mode in the *oratio obliqua*. [6] Neuter adjectives, when used as substantives, usually stand in the plural.

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12. *Boves.*

In eodem prato pascebantur tres boves in maximâ concordiâ, et sic ab omni ferarum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio inter illos orto[14], singuli a feris petīti et laniati sunt.

Fabula docet, quantum boni sit in concordiâ.

13. *Asĭnus.*

Asĭnus, pelle leonis indutus, territabat homines et bestias, tanquam leo esset. Sed fortè, dum se celeriùs movet, aures eminebant; unde agnĭtus[15] in pistrīnum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantiæ dedit.

Hæc fabula stolidos notat, qui immeritis honoribus superbiunt.

14. *Mulier et Gallina.*

Mulier quædam habebat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariebat aureum. Hinc suspicari cœpit, illam auri massam intus celare, et gallinam occīdit. Sed nihil in eâ repĕrit, nisi quod in aliis gallinis reperiri solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis inhiabat, etiam minores perdidit.

15. *Viatores et Asinus.*

Duo qui unâ iter faciebant, asinum oberrantem in solitudine conspicati, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicare cœpit, quòd eum prior conspexisset. Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec a verberibus abstinent, asĭnus aufŭgit, et neuter eo potitur[16].

16. *Corvus et Lupi.*

Corvus partem prædæ petebat a lupis, quòd eos totum diem comitatus esset. Cui illi, *non tu nos*, inquiunt, *sed*

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14 *orior.* 15 *agnosco.* 16 *potior* with the ablative.

prædam sectatus es, idque eo animo, ut ne nostris quidem corporibus parceres, si examinarentur.

Meritò in actionibus non spectatur, quid fiat, sed quo animo fiat.

17. *Pastores et Lupus.*

Pastores cæsâ[17] ove convivium celebrabant. Quod quum lupus cerneret, *ego*, inquit, *si agnum rapuissem, quantus tumultus fieret! At isti impune ovem comĕdunt!* Tum unus illorum, *nos enim*, inquit, *nostrâ, non alienâ ove epulamur*[18].

18. *Carbonarius et Fullo.*

Carbonarius, qui spatiosam habebat domum, invitavit fullonem, ut ad se commigraret. Ille respondit: *quænam inter nos esse possit societas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem, fuligine et maculis inquinaturus esses.*

Hæc fabula docet, dissimilia non debere conjungi.

19. *Tubĭcen.*

Tubĭcen ab hostibus captus, *ne me*, inquit, *interficite; nam inermis sum, neque quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *propter hoc ipsum*[19], inquiunt, *te interimemus, quòd, quum ipse pugnandi sis imperītus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles.*

Fabula docet, non solùm maleficos esse puniendos, sed etiam eos, qui alios ad malè faciendum irrītent[20].

20. *Accipitres et Columbæ.*

Accipitres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerabantur. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere conatæ effecerunt, ut

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[17] *cædo.* [18] *epulor* with the ablative, like *potior* and *vescor.* [19] *propter hoc ipsum*, for this very reason. [20] See Fable 9, Note 9.

illi pacem inter se facerent. Quâ firmatâ, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas converterunt.

Hæc fabula docet, potentiorum discordias imbecilliori-bus sæpe prodesse[21].

21. *Mulier et Gallina.*

Mulier vidua gallinam habebat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariebat. Illa existimabat, si gallīnam diligentiùs saginaret, fore, ut illa bina aut terna ova quotidie parĕret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallīna pinguis esset facta, planè ova parĕre desiit[22].

Hæc fabula docet, avaritiam sæpe damnosam esse.

22. *Vulpus et Uva.*

Vulpes, uvam in vite conspicata, ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentione, si eam fortè attingere posset. Tandem defatigata inani labore, discedens dixit; *at nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec eas in viâ repertas*[23] *tollerem.*

Hæc fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ[24] se assĕqui posse despērent.

23. *Vulpes et Leæna.*

Vulpes leænæ exprobrabat, quod nonnĭsi unum catulum pareret. Huic dicitur respondisse, *unum, sed leonem.*

Hæc fabula, non copiam, sed bonitatem rerum æstimandam esse, docet.

24. *Mures.*

Mures aliquando habuerunt consilium, quomodo sibi a fele caverent. Multis aliis propositis, omnibus placuit, ut ei tintinnabulum annecteretur; sic enim ipsos, sonitu ad-

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21 *prosum.* 22 *desino.* 23 *reperio.* 24 *quæ* is the accusative after *assĕqui.*

monitos, eam fugere[25] posse. Sed quum jam inter mures quæreretur, qui feli tintinnabulum annecteret, nemo repertus est.

Fabula docet, in suadendo plurimos esse audaces, sed in ipso periculo timidos.

25. *Canis mordax.*

Cani mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabŭlum ex ære appendi, ut omnes eum cavere possent. Ille verò æris tinnītu gaudebat, et, quasi virtutis suæ præmium esset, alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te stolidum*, inquit, *qui ignorare videris, isto tinnītu pravitatem morum tuorum indicari!*

Hæc fabula scripta est in eos, qui sibi insignibus flagitiorum suorum placent[26].

26. *Canis et Lupus.*

Lupus canem videns bene saginatum, *quanta est*, inquit, *felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enĕcor.* Tum canis, *licet*, inquit, *mecum in urbem venias*[27] *et eâdem felicitate fruaris.* Lŭpus conditionem accepit. Dum unâ eunt, animadvertit lŭpus in collo canis attritos pilos. *Quid hoc est?* inquit. *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra. Nihil est*, canis respondit. *Sed interdiu me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collaris, quod cervīci circumdări solet.* Tum lupus, *vale*, inquit, *amice! nihil moror felicitatem servitute emtam*[28]*!*

Hæc fabula docet, lĭberis nullum commodum tanti[29] esse, quod[30] servitutis calamitatem compensare possit.

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[25] *fugere*, an active verb. [26] *qui sibi placent*, i. e. *qui superbiunt*. [27] *licet venias*, you may, can come. [28] *emo*. [29] Genitive of valuing. [30] *quod* for *ut id*.

27. *Lupus et Grus.*

In faucibus lupi os inhæserat. Mercede igitur conducit gruem, qui[31] illud extrahat. Hoc grus longitudine colli facilè effecit. Quum autem mercedem postularet, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *num tibi*, inquit, *parva merces videtur, quòd caput incolume ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

28. *Agricola et Anguis.*

Agricola anguem repĕrit, frigŏre pæne extinctum. Misericordiâ motus, eum fovit sinu et subter alas recondidit. Mox anguis recreatus vires recepit, et agricolæ, pro beneficio, letale vulnus inflixit.

Hæc fabula docet, qualem mercedem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.

29. *Asĭnus et Equus.*

Asĭnus equum beatum prædicabat, qui[32] tam copiosè pasceretur, quum sibi post molestissimos labores ne paleæ quidem satis præberentur. Fortè autem bello exorto, equus in prœlium agitur, et circumventus ab hostibus, post incredibiles labores tandem, multis vulneribus confossus[33], collabitur. Hæc omnia asĭnus conspicatus, *O me stolidum*[34], inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex præsentis temporis fortunâ æstimaverim!*

30. *Agricola et Filii.*

Agricola senex, quum mortem sibi appropinquare sentiret, filios convocavit, quos, ut fieri solet, interdum discor-

31 *ut is.* 32 The relative pronoun often includes the designation of a cause, and may be translated by, because he, when he, and the like. 33 *confodio.* 34 The accusative is used in exclamations, with or without an interjection.

dare noverat, et fascem virgularum afferri jubet. Quibus allatis[35], filios hortatur, ut hunc fascem frangerent. Quod quum[36] facere non possent, distribuit singulas virgas, iisque celeriter fractis, docuit illos, quàm firma res esset concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. *Equus et Asĭnus.*

Asĭnus, onustus sarcĭnis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte oneris se levaret, si se vivum videre vellet. Sed ille asĭni preces repudiavit. Paulò pòst igitur asĭnus labore consumtus in viâ corruit et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asĭnus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asĭno detractam, in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me miserum*, inquit, *qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim, quum hunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbè contemseram.*

32. *Mulier et Ancillæ.*

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo vitam sustentabat, solebat ancillas suas de nocte[37] excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ, diuturno labore fatigatæ, statuerunt gallum interficere. Quo facto, deteriore conditione quàm priùs esse cœperunt. Nam domina, de horâ noctis incerta[38], nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

33. *Testudo et Aquila.*

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese volare doceret[39]. Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam rem petere natu-

35 See note 3, to Fable 2. 36 *quod quum* for *quum hoc.* 37 during the night. 38 *incerta* is to be connected with *domina.* 39 Verbs of asking and teaching take two accusatives.

ræ suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo minùs instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam, ut se volucrem facere vellet. Itaque ungulis arreptam[40] aquila sustulit[41] in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferretur. Tum in saxa incĭdens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis occœcatos, consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiâ suâ.

34. *Luscinia et Accipiter.*

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniam. Quæ quum intelligeret, sibi mortem impendēre, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem, *ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enim avidissimum ventrem illius non posse explere, et suadēre adeò, ut grandiores aliquas volucres venetur*[42]. Cui accipiter, *insanirem*, inquit, *si partam*[43] *prædam amittere, et incerta pro certis sectari vellem.*

35. *Senex et Mors.*

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat[44], iisque sublatis[45] domum redire cœpit. Quum aliquantùm viæ progressus esset, et onere et viâ defatigatus, fascem deposuit, et secum ætatis et inopiæ mala contemplatus, Mortem clarâ voce invocavit, quæ[46] ipsum ab omnibus his malis liberet. Tum Mors, senis precibus auditis, subitò adstitit, et, quid vellet, percunctatur. At Senex, quem jam votorum suorum pœnitebat[47], *nihil*, inquit, *sed requiro*[48], *qui onus paululum allevet, dum ego rursus subeo.*

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40 *arripio.* 41 *tollo.* 42 *venor.* 43 *pario.* 44 *cædo.* 45 *tollo.* 46 *quæ* for *ut ea.* 47 *pœnitet* with the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing. 48 *aliquem*, which is commonly omitted before the relative pronoun.

36. *Inimici.*

In eâdem navi vehebantur duo, qui inter se capitalia odia exercebant. Unus eorum in prorâ, alter in puppi residebat. Ortâ tempestate ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperarent, interrogat is, qui in puppi sedebat, gubernatorem, *utram partem navis priùs submersum iri existimaret.* Cui gubernator, *proram*, respondit. Tum ille, *jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.*

37. *Hinnuleus et Cervus.*

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogâsse dicitur: *Mi pater, quum multò sis major canibus et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis, quî*[49] *fit, ut canes tantopere metuas?* Ibi cervus ridens, *mi nate*, inquit, *vera memoras; mihi tamen, nescio quô pacto, semper accidit, ut auditâ canum voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ formidolosos[50] nullis rationibus fortes reddi posse.

38. *Hœdus et Lupus.*

Quum hœdus evasisset lupum et confugisset in caulam ovium, *quid tu, stulte*, inquit ille, *hîc te salvum futurum speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas? Non curo*, inquit hœdus; *nam si moriendum sit, quanto præclarius mihi erit, meo cruore aspergi aras deorum immortalium, quàm irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ omnibus imminet, non timere, si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.

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[49] i. e. *quomodo*, how. [50] those timid by nature.

39. *Corvus et Vulpes.*

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arbŏrem subvolârat. Vulpecula, illum caseum appĕtens, corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primùm formam ejus pennarumque nitorem laudâsset, *pol*, inquit, *te avium regem esse dicerem, si cantus pulchritudini tuæ responderet.* Tum ille, laudibus vulpis inflatus, etiam cantu se valere demonstrare voluit. Ita verò e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum[51] devoravit.

Hæc fabula docet, vitandas esse adulatorum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis insidiantur.

40. *Leo.*

Societatem junxerant Leo, Juvenca, Capra, Ovis. Prædâ autem, quam ceperant, in quatuor partes æquales divisâ[52], leo, prima, ait, mea est; debetur enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam meretur robur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogare voluerit, is sciat, se habiturum me inimicum sibi. Quid facerent imbecilles bestiæ, aut quæ sibi leonem infestum habere vellet?

41. *Mus et Rusticus.*

Mus a Rustico in caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulneravit, ut ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *nihil, mehercule, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperare debeat, modò se defendere et vim depulsare velit.*

42. *Vultur et Aviculæ.*

Vultur aliquando aviculas invitavit ad convivium, quod illis daturus esset die natali suo. Quæ, quum ad tempus

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51 *arripio.* 52 ablative absolute.

adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitatis instruere cœpit.

43. *Ranæ.*

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiatum esset, Solem uxorem duxisse. Sed una cæteris prudentior, *O vos stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis, quantopere nos sæpe unius Solis æstus excruciet? Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*

44. *Ranæ et Jupiter.*

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exoratus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primùm refugere[53], deinde verò, trabem in aquâ natantem conspicatæ, magno cum contemtu in eâ consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupiter, earum stultitiam puniturus, hydrum illis misit, a quo quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pœnituit.

45. *Lupi et Pastores.*

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initurus esset, eâ conditione, ut oratores suos ipsi traderent, Demosthenes[54] populo narravit fabulam, quâ[55] iis callidum regis consilium ante oculos poneret. Dixit enim, lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse, se nunquam in posterum greges esse impugnaturos, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed

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53 The infinitive instead of the finite verb; in cases of this kind *cœpit* for the singular, and *cœperunt* for the plural, can sometimes be understood. 54 The greatest orator of those times, and most earnestly opposed to the Macedonian king. 55 *quâ* here implies a design, and therefore is followed by the subjunctive.

quum lupi caulas excubiis nudatas vidissent, eos impetu facto omnem gregem dilaniâsse.

46. *Puer mendax.*

Puer, oves pascens, crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraverat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustratus eos, qui auxilium laturi advenerant, tandem lupo revērâ irruente multis cum lacrymis vicīnos orare cœpit, *ut sibi et gregi subvenirent.* At illi, eum pariter ut antea ludere existimantes, preces ejus et lacrymas neglexerunt, ita ut lupus liberè in oves grassaretur plurimasque earum dilaniaret.

47. *Corvus.*

Corvus, qui caseum fortè repererat, gaudium altâ voce significavit. Quo sono allecti[56] plures corvi famelici advolaverunt, impetuque in illum facto, opimam ei dapem eripuerunt.

48. *Cornix et Columba.*

Cornix columbæ gratulabatur fœcunditatem, quòd singulis mensibus pullos excluderet. At illa: *ne mei*, inquit, *doloris causam commemores. Nam quos pullos edūco, eos*[57] *dominus raptos aut ipse comĕdit, aut aliis comedendos vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.*

49. *Leo, Asĭnus et Vulpis.*

Vulpis, asĭnus et leo venatum iverant. Amplâ prædâ factâ, leo asĭnum illam partiri jubet. Qui quum singulis singulas partes poneret æquales, leo eum correptum dila-

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56 *allicio.* 57 The Romans usually put the sentence beginning with the relative pronoun before that which begins with a demonstrative pronoun.

niavit, et vulpeculæ partiendi negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leoni partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subrīdens ejus prudentiam laudare, et unde hoc didicerit interrogare, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus*[58] *me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit, quid minores potentioribus debeant.*

50. *Muscæ.*

Effusa mellis copia est: Muscæ advŏlant:
Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus
Revolare nequeunt. Heu miseram, inquiunt, vicem!
Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit[59] suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!
Perfīda voluptas fabulâ hâc depingitur.

51. *Cancer.*

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejūna, simul accurrit, et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, jure plector, qui, *salo*
Quum fuerim natus, voluerim *solo*[60] ingredi!
Suus unicuique præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterīre sine periclo non licet.

52. *Culex et Taurus.*

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque dixit[61], mole si suâ
Eum gravaret, avolaturum illico.
At ille: nec te considentem senseram.

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58 *Hujus*, pointing to the ass. 59 *pellicio*. 60 Observe the play on the words *salo* and *solo*. 61 i. e. *et dixit, se avolaturum.*

III. MYTHOLOGY.

1. Cadmus, Agenŏris filius, quòd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custodem, occiderat, omnem suam prolem interemtam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ, uxore suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo in dracones conversi sunt.

2. Amycus, Neptuni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent, cogebat cæstibus secum contendere, et victos occidebat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certamen provocâsset, Pollux cum eo contendit et eum interfecit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloëi filii, mirâ magnitudine fuisse dicuntur. Nam singulis mensibus novem digitis crescebant. Itaque quum essent annorum novem[1] in cœlum ascendere sunt conati. Huc sibi aditum sic faciebant, ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponerent, aliosque præterea montes exstruerent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interemti sunt.

4. Dædălus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob cædem Athenis[2] commissam, in Cretam abiit ad regem Minoëm. Ibi labyrinthum exstruxit. A Minoë aliquando in custodiam conjectus, sibi et Icăro filio alas cerâ aptavit, et cum eo avolavit. Dum Icarus altiùs evolabat, cerâ solis calore calefactâ, in mare decidit, quod ex eo Icarium pelagus est appellatum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervenit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit[3]. Tum Apollo,

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[1] The genitive of quality. [2] *Athenæ -arum.* [3] *percutio.*

quòd filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non poterat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmina fecerant, interemit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitutem dedit.

6. Alcestim, Peliæ filiam, quum multi in matrimonium peterent, Pelias promisit, se filiam ei esse daturum, qui feras currui junxisset. Admetus, qui eam perditè amabat, Apollinem rogavit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvaret. Is quum ab Admeto, dum ei serviebat, liberaliter esset tractatus, aprum ei et leonem currui junxit, quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicitus[4] munus ab Apolline accepit, ut præsens periculum effugeret, si quis sponte pro eo moreretur[5]. Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admeti pro eo mori voluissent, uxor se Alcestis morti obtulit, quam Hercules, fortè adveniens, Orci[6] manibus eripuit et Admeto reddidit.

7. Cassiŏpe filiæ suæ Andromĕdæ formam Nereïdum formæ anteposuit. Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptuno postulaverunt, ut Andromeda ceto immani, quod oras populabatur, objiceretur. Quæ quum ad saxum alligata esset, Perseus ex Libyâ, ubi Medusam occiderat, advolavit, et, belluâ devictâ et interemtâ, Andromedam liberavit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsata fuerat, Persĕo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eriperet. Ille, re cognitâ, caput Medusæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso, omnes in saxa mutati sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromedâ in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespĕri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyŏne, conjugis morte auditâ, se in mare præcipitavit. Tum deorum misericordiâ ambo in aves sunt mutati, quæ Alcyones appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore.

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[4] *implico.* [5] *morior.* [6] *Orcus* is commonly put for the lower world itself; it here means the god, who conducts men to the lower world.

Per illos dies mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serenos dies Alcyonios appellare solent.

10. Tantălus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit Diis, ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concrederet eumque ad epulas Deorum admitteret. At ille, quæ apud Jovem audiverat, cum mortalibus communicabat. Ob id crimen dicitur apud inferos in aquâ collocatus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumturus est, aqua recedit. Tum etiam poma ei super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conatur, rami vento moti[7] recedunt. Alii saxum ejus capiti impendēre dicunt, cujus ruinam timens perpetuo metu cruciatur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes Dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commota malum misit in medium, cui inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrimæ me habēto.* Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio imperat, ut Deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, duceret, qui in monte Idâ greges pascebat; hunc earum litem diremturum[8] esse. Huic Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicâsset, omnium terrarum regnum est pollicita[9]; Minerva ei splendidam inter homines famam promisit; Venus autem Helĕnam, Ledæ et Jovis filiam, se ei in conjugium dare spopondit[10]. Paris, hoc dono prioribus anteposito, Venerem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea, Veneris hortatu, Lacedæmŏnem profectus Helenam conjugi suo Menelāo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojanum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce Agamemnone, Menelai fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret, Achillem filium suum citò periturum esse[11], si Græcorum exercitum ad

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7 *moveo.* 8 *dirimo.* The infinitive depends on *dixit*, of which the idea is contained in *imperat.* 9 *polliceor.* 10 *spondeo.* 11 *pereo.*

Trojam sequeretur, eum misit in insulam Scyron regique Lycomedi commendavit. Ille eum muliebri habitu inter filias suas servabat. Græci autem quum audivissent, eum ibi occultari, unus eorum Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio vestibulo munera feminea in calathiscis ponebat, simulque clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocari jussit. Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subitò tubicen cecinit[12]; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde[13] eum virum esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus Græcorum exercitus Aulĭde convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Dianæ retinebat. Agamemnon enim, dux illius expeditionis, cervam Deæ sacram vulneraverat, superbiùsque[14] in Dianam loquutus erat. Is quum haruspices convocâsset, responderunt, iram Deæ expiari non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigenĭam ei immolâsset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus, mentitur, Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisisse. Sic eam Aulĭdem abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diana, virginem miserata, cervam ei supposuit. Iphigenĭam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem fecit.

14. Trojâ eversâ, quum Græci domum redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monebat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent. Quare Græci Polyxĕnam, Priami filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolaverunt.

15. Prometheus, Japĕti filius, primus homines ex luto finxit, iisque ignem e cœlo in ferulâ attulit, monstravitque, quomodo cinere obrŭtum servarent. Ob hanc rem Vulcanus eum in monte Caucăso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis alliga-

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12 *cano.* 13 *unde* in the beginning of a sentence for *et inde.* 14 *superbiùs, quàm par est.* This elliptical comparative is to be regarded as a positive of increased force.

vit ad saxum, et aquilam ei apposuit, quæ[15] cor exederet. Quantùm verò interdiu exederat, tantùm nocte crescebat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercules transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberavit.

16. Pluto, inferorum Deus, a Jove fratre petebat, ut sibi Proserpĭnam, Jovis et Cereris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupiter negavit[16] quidem, Cererem passuram esse, ut filia in tenebris Tartari moraretur; sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, raperet. Quare Proserpinam, in nemore Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terræ hiatu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret, ubi filia esset, eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniorum, cujus uxor Metanīra puerum Triptolĕmum pepererat, rogavitque, ut se tanquam nutricem in domum reciperent. Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortalem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divino alebat, noctu clàm igne obruebat. Itaque mirum in modum crescebat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observaverunt. Qui quum viderent, Cererem puerum in ignem mittere, pater exclamavit. Tum Dea Celeum exanimavit; Triptolemo autem currum draconibus junctum tribuit, frugesque mandavit, quas[17] per orbem terrarum vectus[18] disseminaret.

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Œneo peperit Meleagrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titionem dederunt, præfantes, Meleagrum tam diu victurum[19], quàm diu is titio foret incolumis. Hunc itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Interim Diana, Œneo irata, quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirâ magnitudine misit, qui agrum

15 *quæ* with the idea of design. Hence the subjunctive follows. 16 i. e. *dixit, Cererem non esse passuram.* 17 See Note 15. 18 *vehe.* 19 Supply *esse.*

Calydonium vastaret. Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus ex omni Græciâ delectis[20] interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irâ in filium commota, titionem illum fatalem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorores ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Europam, Agenoris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupiter in taurum mutatus Sidōne Cretam transvexit[21], et ex eâ procreavit Minōëm, Sarpedŏnem et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducerent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditione additâ, ut nec ipsi redirent, nisi sororem invenissent. Horum unus, Cadmus nomine, quum erraret, Delphos venit, ibique responsum accepit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur; ubi ille decubuisset[22], ibi urbem conderet. Quod quum faceret, in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam quærens ad fontem Castalium dracōnem invenit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiebat. Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enati sunt. Pugnâ inter illos exortâ, quinque superfuerunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles. Thebanorum stirpes originem duxerunt.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semĕle filius, exercitum in Indiam duceret, Silēnus ab agmine aberravit. Quem Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio liberaliter accepit, eique ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reduceret. Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optionem dedit, ut, quicquid vellet, a se peteret. Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset[23] aurum fieret. Quod quum impetrâsset, quidquid tetigerat aurum fiebat. Primò gavisus est[24] hâc virtute suâ; mox intellexit, nihil ipsi hoc munere perniciosius esse. Nam

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[20] *deligo.* [21] *transveho.* [22] *decumbo.* [23] *tango.* [24] *gaudeo.*

etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabatur. Quum jam fame cruciaretur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocaret. Quem[25] Bacchus jussit in flumine Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta est colore[26] aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicitur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superabat. Hæc quum a pluribus in conjugium peteretur, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet, priùs cursu cum eâ contenderet; si victus esset, occideretur. Multos quum superâsset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippoměne victa est. Hic enim a Venere tria mala aurea acceperat. Dum currebant, horum[27] unum post alterum projecit, iisque Atalantæ cursum tardavit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomenes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itaque Schœneus filiam uxorem dedit. Quam quum in patriam duceret, oblītus[28] Veneris beneficio se vicisse, grates ei non egit. Hanc ob causam Hippomēnes mutatus est in leonem, Atalanta in leænam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prædictum fuit, tam diu eum regnaturum, quàm diu eum crinem custodîsset. Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megăram oppugnaret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta[29] est, et, ut ei victoriam pararet, patri dormienti fatalem crinem præcīdit. Ita Nisus a Minōë victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret, Scylla eum rogavit, ut eam secum aveheret. Sed ille negavit[30],

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25 i. e. *eum itaque*. The relative *qui, quæ, quod* often stands in the beginning of a sentence in such a manner, that it must be explained by *hic, hæc, hoc*, or *is, ea, id* and a conjunction (as *et, vero, igitur, tamen*, &c.) See note to second Fable. 26 Ablative of quality. 27 supply *malorum*. 28 *obliviscor*. 29 *corripio*. 30 i. e. *dixit, Cretam non esse recepturam, &c.*

Cretam tantum scelus[31] esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitur[32]. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant. Hodieque, si quando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit, mittit se in aquam raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphĭon, Jovis et Antiŏpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niŏben, Tantali filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quâ procreavit filios septem, totidemque filias. Quem partum Niobe Latonæ liberis anteposuit, superbiùsque loquuta est in Apollinem et Dianam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diana autem filias. Niobe, liberis orbata, in saxum mutata esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodieque manare narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnare vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

24. Phineus, Agenŏris filius, ab Apolline futurarum rerum scientiam acceperat. Quum verò hominibus deorum consilia enuntiaret, Jupiter eum excœcavit, et immisit ei Harpyias, quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter rogarent, dixit, se illis iter demonstraturum esse, si eum pœnâ liberarent. Tum Zetes et Calăis, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse dicuntur, Harpyias fugaverunt in insulas Strophădas, et Phineum pœnâ liberârunt.

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31 the thing for the person; *scelus* for *mulierem tam scelestam*.
32 in a narration the present often takes the place of the perfect.

IV. ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. Thales interrogatus, an facta hominum deos laterent[1], respondit, ne cogitata quidem[2].

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicebat, neminem, dum viveret[3], beatum haberi posse, quòd omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti[4] fortunæ obnoxii essent.

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ[5] ab eo audivissent, ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogati autem, ut causam redderent eorum, quæ dixissent, respondebant, *Ipsum dixisse. Ipse* autem erat *Pythagoras.*

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus, quum patriam Prienen ab hostibus expugnatam et eversam fugeret, interrogatus, cur nihil ex bonis suis secum ferret, *ego verò*, respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium suum civibus donavit, ne domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis vacuum uni philosophiæ operam dare.

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1 *latere aliquem.* 2 supply *eos latent.* 3 in sentences dependent on other sentences the subjunctive is used, when the thoughts or words of others are cited. 4 *anceps.* 5 connect *ea quæ.*

7. Anaxagŏras quum a longinquâ peregrinatione, scientiæ augendæ causâ susceptâ, in patriam rediisset[6], agrosque suos neglectos[7] et desertos videret, *non essem*, inquit, *salvus, nisi ista periissent*[8].

8. Carneädes usque ad extremam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit, ut, quum cibi capiendi causâ accubuisset[9] cogitationibus inhærens, manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.

9. Idem, adversus Zenōnem Stoicum scripturus, caput hellebŏro purgabat, ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte filii auditâ, vultu nihil immutato dixit: *Sciebam me mortalem genuisse*[10].

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus, agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *graviter te castigarem*, inquit, *nisi iratus essem.*

12. Plato quoque quum in servum vehementiùs exarsisset[11], veritus ne vindictæ modum exerceret, Speusippo adstanti mandavit, ut de illius pœnâ statueret.

13. Idem, discendi cupiditate ductus, Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis Geometriam et Astronomiam didicit[12]. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socrătem damnaverunt, quòd novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagŏram quoque philosophum, qui ausus fuerat[13] scribere, *se ignorare an dii essent*, Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt[14].

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admodùm fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset, quòd[15] mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiosam non exigeret domo. Tum ille, *quo-*

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6 *redeo.* 7 *negligo.* 8 *pereo.* 9 *accumbo.* 10 *gigno.* 11 *exardeo.* 12 *disco.* 13 *audeo.* 14 *pello.* 15 *quid est quod*, why?

niam, inquit, *dum illam domi perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias faciliùs feram.*

16. Xenocrătes philosophus quum maledicorum quorundam sermoni interesset[16], neque quidquam ipse loqueretur, interrogatus, *cur solus taceret*, respondit: *quia dixisse me aliquando pœnituit, tacuisse nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant, sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus[17].

18. Gorgiæ Leontino, qui eloquentiâ et eruditione omnes suæ ætatis homines superare existimabatur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocavit.

19. Idem quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogatus, *quapropter tam diu vellet in vitâ remanere?* respondit: *quia nihil habeo, quod*[18] *senectutem meam accūsem.*

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco nati fuerunt. Socrates, quem Oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum judicavit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olera venditabat; et Demosthĕnis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse narrant.

21. Homerus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore absumtus esse[19] creditur, quòd quæstionem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam[20] solvere non posset.

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poëmate, se octoginta annos natum in certamen musicum descendisse, et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem

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[16] *interesse.* [17] *prohibeo.* [18] *nihil habeo quod.* I have no reason, why. [19] *absumo.* [20] *propono.*

aliquamdiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrăti filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracusas se contulit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus carmina statuto pretio scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parens tragœdiæ dicitur, in Siciliâ versaretur ibique in loco aprīco sederet, aquila testudinem glabro ejus capiti immisit, quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse[21] magnum inter poëtas tragicos nomen habet, a cœnâ domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragœdiâ sententiam quandam tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus[22] dixit: *se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.*

26. Philippides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poëtarum certamine præter spem vicisset, et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè exstinctus est.

27. Pindărus poëta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cœnam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum, quæ sacrificantes deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana Pindari hymnis tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo et familiæ pepercit[23].

28. Diogĕnes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent, ne urbs egrederetur.

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21 *et ipse*, likewise. 22 *progredior*. 23 *parcere*, with the dative of the object.

29. Demosthenes, Atheniensis, incredibili studio et labore eò pervēnit, ut, quum[24] multi eum ingenio parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volebat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur, accuratè antea meditatus esset. Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hâc re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facilè de quâque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solebat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpendĕret, quantum periculi inconsideratè dicta hominibus afferrent, solebat precari a diis, ne quod[25] ipsi verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferebat, ibique se cum Jove colloqui legesque ab eo accipere dicebat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis persuasit[26], se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse[27].

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniorum legislātor, Delphis in templum Apollinis intrâsset, ut a Deo oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocuta est: nescio utrùm Deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus potiùs videris esse.

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniorum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudine solem obscuraturi, respondisse fertur: *meliùs itaque in umbrâ pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suorum militum nomina memoriâ tenebat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperabat, sine interprĕte loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti, *utrùm Achilles esse mallet, an Homerus*, respondit: *Tu vero mallesne te in Olym-*

[24] although. [25] for *aliquod*. [26] *persuadere* with the dative of the object. [27] *disco*.

pico certamine victorem renuntiari, an præco esse qui victorum nomina proclāmat?

36. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suorum religione excitandos ratus[28], arma in templis affixa[29] nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse viderent, deos iter suum sequi, ut ipsis prœliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, *an clypeus salvus esset?* deinde, *an hostes fusi essent?* Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore edūci jussit. Quo facto statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter auxerat, nihil in supellectili haberet præter ahenum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniorum, militem quendam, viâ egressum, castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *ne speciem quidem rapturi præbeas volo*[30].

40. Iphicrătes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio teneret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum quibusdam ei, ut sævum, exprobrantibus, *qualem invēni*, inquit, *talem relīqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannorum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *quantas tibi gratias Athenæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii faciant, ut quantas ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas*[31] *ei videar retulisse*[32].

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28 *reor.* 29 *affigo.* 30 *volo præbeas*, supply *ut.* 31 In sentences which relate to each other, and begin with *is....qui, talis....qualis, tantus....quantus*, that which begins with a relative usually precedes. 32 *refero.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedŏnum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam caveret, fortem militem, sed ipsi alienatum, quòd tres filias ægrè aleret, nec a rege adjuvaretur, dixisse fertur: *Quid? si partem corporis haberem ægram, abscinderem potiùs an curarem?* Deinde Pythiam, ad se vocatum, acceptâ difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniâ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiâ fideliorem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus recederet, damnata, *a Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philippum sobrium provŏco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicare solebat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere. *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie melior evadam, dum eos dictis factisque mendacii arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotelem, philosophum, quâ filium sibi natum esse nuntiavit. Erat illa epistola verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi genitum, esse scito. Quod equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quòd natus est, quàm quòd ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore, ut*[33] *a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.*

46. Alexander, Macĕdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptore suo audivisset, innumerabiles mundos esse, *heu me miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno quidem adhuc potitus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedonum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conatus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Speransne*[34] *eos tibi fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniâ tibi conciliaveris? Scito, amorem non auro emi, sed virtutibus.*

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[33] *spero fore ut*, a common periphrasis, instead of *spero* followed by a future infinitive. [34] for *num speras*.

48. Alexandro Macedoni, Asiâ debellatâ, Corinthii per legatos gratulati sunt, regemque civitate suâ donaverunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legatis, *nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii, quàm tibi et Herculi.* Quo audito Alexander honorem sibi delatum[35] lubentissimè accepit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis imperâsset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernerent, Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto deus;* Laconicâ brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimachus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertatis amantissimum et regiæ dominationi infestum, cruci affĭgi jussit. Cui ille, *hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas. Meâ quidem nihil interest, humine*[36] *an sublīmè putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjugem. Hæc, Mausolo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti contusa[37] et odoribus mixta cum aquâ potabat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissĭmum, ab ejus nomine appellatum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula numeratur. Quod quum Mausoli Manibus[38] dicaret, certamen instĭtuit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimè laudâsset.

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex, patriâ pulsus, Corinthi pueros litteras docuit[39].

53. Mithridates, rex Ponti, sæpe venenum hauserat, ut sibi a clandestinis caveret insidĭis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompejo superatus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venena ei nocerent.

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35 *defero.* 36 for *utrùm humi.* 37 *contundo.* 38 from *Manes.* 39 *docere* with two accusatives.

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oraculum Apollinis interrogaret, *an quisquam mortalium se esset felicior*, Deus Aglăum quendam Psophidium feliciorem prædicavit. Is autem erat Arcădum pauperrimus, parvuli agelli possessor, cujus terminos, quàmvis senex, nunquam excesserat, fructibus et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiâ esset, audivit, Tarentinos quosdam juvenes in convivio parum honorificè de se loquutos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctatus est, an dixissent ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent. Tum unus ex his, *nisi*, inquit, *vinum nobis defecisset, multò etiam plura et graviora in te loquuturi eramus.* Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigŏni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam haberet cum privato quodam, fratrem rogavit, ut de eâ domi cognosceret. At ille, *in foro potiùs*, inquit. *Nam si culpâ vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliùs apparebit; sin damnandus es, nostra justitia.*

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomina fratrum Anāpi et Amphinŏmi, qui patrem et matrem humeris per medios ignes Ætnæ portârunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ periculo e flammis eripuerunt.

58. Spartanus quidam quum rideretur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret, *at mihi*, inquit, *pugnare, non fugere est propositum.*

59. Spartanus quidam in magistratûs petitione ab æmulis victus[40], *maximæ sibi lætitiæ esse*, dixit, *quòd patria sua se meliores cives haberet.*

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicerat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, *se non arbitrari, Lacedæmoniorum quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse*, ille respondit: *at anseres te diutius.*

40 *vinco.*

61. Diagŏras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympicis victores renuntiati essent, tanto affectus est gaudio, ut in ipso stadio, inspectante populo, in filiorum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africanus nunquam ad negotia publica accedebat, antequàm in templo Jovis precatus esset.

63. Scipio dicere solebat, hosti non solùm dandam esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus rex Epiri, fugienti hosti pertinaciter instandum esse negabat: non solùm, ne fortiùs ex necessitate resisteret, sed ut postea quoque faciliùs acie cederet, ratus, victores fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instaturos esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniâ bellum gerens, interrogatus, quid postero die facturus esset? *tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elŏqui posset, comburerem.*

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captâ, totam Italiam tabulis statuisque exornavit, ex tantis manubiis nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset unde[41] ejus filia dotem acciperet. Quare Senatus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africanus major Ennii poëtæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocari jussit, quòd Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustraverat.

67. M. Cato, Catonis Censorii filius, in acie, cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset, animadvertissetque gladium excidisse vaginâ, rediit in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperato demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniâ quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus cesserant, testamentum facere jussas, ad locum recuperandum misit; minatus, eos nonnĭsi post victoriam receptum iri[42].

41 *non esset aliquod de quo.* 42 *recipio.*

69. Publius Decius consul, quum in bello contra Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem videret, capite pro reipublicæ salute devoto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnâ strage editâ plurimis telis obrŭtus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit iisque victoriam paravit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberavit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum[43] restituere conati erant, ipse capitis damnavit, eosque virgis cæsos securi percuti jussit.

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coërcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protenus curiam peteret, ibique muneris sui negotia strenuè obiret[44].

72. In bello Romanorum cum Persĕo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, accidit, ut serenâ nocte subitò luna deficeret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrorem excitavit, qui existimabant, hoc omine futuram cladem portendi. Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccius Dentātus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnâsse is dicitur centum et viginti prœliis; cicatrīcem aversam[45] nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse: coronis esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unâ, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plùs centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phalĕris idem

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43 *expello*. 44 *obeo*. 45 i. e. in the part of the body turned from the enemy, the back.

donatus est quinquies viciesque. Triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem.

74. Hannibălem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia Carpetanorum reliquerunt. Quorum exemplum ne cæteri quoque barbari sequerentur, edixit, eos a se esse dimissos, et insuper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi suspecta erat, demum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellere non posset, ut prælatum flumen transirent, neque rates haberet, quibus[46] eos trajiceret, jussit ferocissimum elephantorum sub aure vulnerari, et eum, qui vulnerâsset, se in flumen conjicere illudque tranare. Tum elephantus exasperatus ad persequendum doloris sui auctorem tranavit amnem, et relĭqui quoque eum sequuti sunt.

[46] The pronoun *quibus* contains the idea of design, and is therefore followed by a subjunctive.

SECOND DIVISION.

V. OUTLINES OF ROMAN HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. Antiquissimis temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus agriculturam docuit.

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiâ eversa est. Hinc Æneas, Anchisæ filius, cum multis Trojanis, quibus ferrum Græcorum pepercerat[1], aufugit, et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Æneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Laviniam appellavit.

3. Post Æneæ mortem, Ascanius, Æneæ filius, regnum accepit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit[2], urbemque condidit in monte Albano, eamque Albam longam nuncupavit. Eum sequutus est Silvius, qui post Æneæ mortem a Laviniâ genitus erat[3]. Ejus posteri omnes, usque ad Romam conditam, Albæ regnav...

4. Unus horum regum, Romulus Silvius, se Jove majorem esse dicebat, et, quum tonaret, militibus imperavit, ut

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[1] *parcere alicui.* [2] *transfero.* [3] *gigno.*

clypeos hastis percuterent, dicebatque, hunc sonum multò clariorem esse quàm tonitru. Fulmine ictus et in Albanum lacum præcipitatus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios reliquit, Numitŏrem et Amulium. Horum minor natu, Amulius, fratri optionem dedit, utrùm regnum habere vellet, an bona, quæ pater reliquisset. Numitor paterna bona prætŭlit[4]; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possideret, Numitoris filium per insidias interemit, et filiam fratris, Rheam Silviam, Vestalem virginem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro nubere. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios, Romulum et Remum, peperit[5]. Hoc quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincula conjecit, pueros autem in Tibĕrim abjici jussit.

7. Forte Tiberis aquâ ultra ripam se effuderat[6], et quum pueri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco reliquit. Ad eorum vagītum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod videns Faustulus quidam, pastor illius regionis, pueros sustulit, et uxori Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos dedit.

8. Sic Romulus et Remus pueritiam inter pastores transegerunt. Quum adolevissent[7], et fortè comperissent, quis ipsorum avus, quæ mater fuisset, Amulium interfecerunt, et Numitori avo regnum restituerunt. Tum urbem condiderunt in monte Aventino, quam Romulus a suo nomine Romam vocavit. Hæc quum mœnibus circumdaretur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia transiliebat. *ante Chr.* 754.

9. Romulus, ut civium numerum augeret, asylum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsi[8] accurrerunt.

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[4] *præfero.* [5] *pario.* [6] *effundo.* [7] *adolesco.* [8] *pello.*

Sed novæ urbis civibus conjuges deerant[9]. Festum itaque Neptuni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et liberis venissent, Romani, inter ipsos ludos, spectantes virgines rapuerant.

10. Populi illi, quorum virgines raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptores susceperunt. Quum Romæ appropinquarent, fortè in Tarpejam virginem inciderunt, quæ in arce sacra procurabat. Hanc rogabant, ut viam in arcem monstraret, eique permiserunt, ut munus sibi poscceret. Illa petiit, ut sibi darent, quod in sinistris manibus gererent, annulos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes, in arcem ab eâ perducti, scutis Tarpejam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerebant.

11. Tum Romulus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpejum tenebat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediâ cæde raptæ processerunt, et hinc patres, hinc conjuges et soceros complectebantur et rogabant, ut cædis finem facerent. Utrique his precibus commoti sunt. Romulus fœdus icit, et Sabinos in urbem recepit.

12. Postea civitatem descripsit. Centum Senatores legit, eosque cùm ob ætatem, tum ob reverentiam iis debitam, Patres appellavit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptarum nominibus nuncupavit. Anno regni vicesimo septimo, quum exercitum lustraret, inter tempestatem ortam[10], repentè oculis hominum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a Senatoribus interfectum, alii ad Deos sublatum[11] esse existimaverunt.

A. V. C. 37.

13. Post Romuli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso Numa Pompilius, Curibus, urbe in agro Sabinorum, natus, rex creatus est. Hic vir bellum quidem nullum gessit; nec minùs tamen civitati profuit. Nam et

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9 *desum*. 10 *orior*. 11 *tollo*.

leges dedit, et sacra plurima instituit, ut populi barbari et belliçosi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciebat, se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjugis suæ, jussu facere dicebat. Morbo decessit, quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversus Sabinos fortem et strenuum virum præstiterat. Rex creatus bellum Albanis indixit, idque trigeminorum, Horatiorum et Curiatiorum, certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnâsset, fulmine ictus cum domo suâ arsit. A. V. 81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiâ nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitate et religione avo similis, Latinos bello domuit, urbem ampliavit, et novæ ei mœnia circumdĕdit. Carcerem primus ædificavit. Ad Tiberis ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocavit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii, morbo obiit. A. V. 114.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus accepit, Demarati filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venerat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accepit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti aquila pileum abstulit, et, postquam altè evolaverat, reposuit. Hinc Tanaquil conjux, mulier auguriorum perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit. A. V. 137.

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consequutus est, qui eum filiorum suorum tutorem reliquit. Sed is pupillis regnum intercepit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creaverat, centum alios addidit, qui minorum gentium[12] sunt appellati. Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec pauca agros, hostibus ademtos[13], urbis territorio adjunxit.

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[12] The descendants of the older senators were called *majorum gentium*. [13] *adimo*.

Primus triumphans urbem intravit. Cloacas fecit; Capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios, quibus regnum eripuerat, occisus est.

A. V. 176. 18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili feminâ, captivâ tamen et famulâ. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanaquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjugi persuasit, ut eum sicuti liberos suos educaret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanaquil de superiore parte domûs populum allocuta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem, sed non letale vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convalvisset, Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnare cœpit, sed bene imperium administravit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant.

A. V. 220. 20. Hic rex interfectus est scelere filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui Servius successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus Curiæ dejectus, quum domum fugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properavit et prima conjugem regem salutavit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus, in viâ jacens, carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognomen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimorum populorum vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificavit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnabat, urbem Etruriæ, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ feminæ, conjugi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam occidit in conspectu mariti, patris et amicorum, postquam eos obtestata fuerat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, alique nonnulli in exitium regis conjurârunt, populoque persuaserunt, ut ei portas Urbis clauderet. A. V. 243. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnabat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et liberis suis. Ita Romæ regnatum est per septem reges, annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpêre pro uno rege duo creari, ut, si unus malus esset, alter eum coërceret. Annuum iis imperium tributum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur. Fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertatis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino paulò pòst dignitas sublata est. Placuerat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniorum familiâ Romæ maneret. Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicola consul factus est.

24. Commovit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primâ pugnâ Brutus, consul, et Aruns, Tarquinii filius, sese invicem occiderunt. Romani tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanæ matronæ quasi communem patrem per annum luxerunt[14]. Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collegam sibi fecit; qui, quum morbo exstinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collegam sumsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius bellum Romanis intulit, Porsĕnâ, rege Etruscorum, auxilium ei ferente. A. V. 245. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit et hostes cohibuit, donec pone a tergo ruptus esset[15]. Tum se cum armis in Tiberim conjecit et ad suos transnavit.

[14] *lugeo.* [15] *rumpo.*

26. Dum Porsĕna urbem obsidebat, Qu. Mucius Scævola, juvenis fortis animi, in castra hostis se contulit, eo consilio, ut regem occideret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsena eum ignibus allatis[16] terreret, dextram aræ accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumta esset. Hoc facinus rex miratus juvenem dimisit incolumen. Tum hic, quasi beneficium referens, ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurâssĕ. Hâc re territus Porsena pacem cum Romanis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tusculum se contulit, ibique privatus cum uxore consenuit.

A. V. 259. 27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos, populus Romæ seditionem fecit, questus, quòd tributis et militiâ a senatu exhauriretur. Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbati Menenium Agrippam miserunt ad plebem, qui[17] eam senatui conciliaret. Hic iis inter alia fabulam narravit de ventre et membris humani corporis; quâ populus commotus est, ut in Urbem rediret. Tum primùm Tribuni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversum nobilitatis superbiam defenderent.

A. V. 261. 28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus dictus ab urbe Volscorum Coriŏlis, quam bello ceperat, plebi invisus fieri cœpit. Quare urbe expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanorum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux exercitus factus Romanos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum milliarium Urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suorum legationibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex Urbe ad eum venerunt; quarum fletu et precibus

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16 *affero*. 17 *qui* may be translated to the end, that he; or *qui conciliaret*, agreeably to the English idiom, to reconcile.

commotus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romani quum adversum Vejentes bellum gererent, familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce Fabio Consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremĕram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Vejentes, dolo usi, eos in insidias pellexerunt. In prœlio ibi exorto omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum, illum, qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit. A. V. 274.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero ab Urbe conditâ Decemvĭri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent. Hi primo anno bene egerunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii Centurionis filiam, corrumpĕre vellet, pater eam occĭdit. Tum ad milites profŭgit, eosque ad seditionem commŏvit. Sublata est decemviris potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt. A. V. 302.

31. In bello contra Vejentanos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quâ obsidione quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accepit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis, pueris Falerios reducendum tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent. A. V. 358.

32. Hâc tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Romanis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Romanos crimini datum est, quòd albis equis[18] triumphâsset, et præ-

[18] *i. e.* in a chariot drawn by white horses.

A. V. 364. dam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque ob eam causam et civitate expulsus est. Paulò pòst Galli Senŏnes ad Urbem venerunt, Romanos apud flumen Alliam vicerunt, et Urbem etiam occupârunt. Jam nihil prĕter Capitolium defendi potuit. Sed jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo erant[19], ut pacem a Gallis auro emerent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno prœlio superaret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

A. V. 394. 1. Anno trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto post Urbem conditam Galli iterum ad Urbem accesserant, et quarto milliario trans Anienem fluvium consederant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quĭdam, eximiâ corporis magnitudine, fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accepit, Gallum occīdit, eumque torque aureo spoliavit, quo ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

A. V. 406. 2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno Urbis quadringentesimo sexto, iterum Gallus processit, robŏre atque armis insignis, et provocavit unum ex Romanis, ut secum armis decerneret. Tum se M. Valerius, tribunus militum, obtulit; et, quum processisset armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox, commissâ pugnâ, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus facili negotio a Valerio interficeretur, qui hinc Corvini nomen accepit.

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[19] *erant*, referring to the collective noun *præsidium*.

3. Postea Romani bellum gesserunt cum Samnitibus, ad quod L. Papirius Cursor cum honore dictatoris profectus est. Qui, quum negotii cujusdam causâ Romam ivisset, præcepit Q. Fabio Rulliano, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pugnam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille, occasionem nactus, felicissimè dimicavit et Samnites delevit. Ob hanc rem a dictatore capitis damnatus est. At ille in Urbem confugit, et ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; in Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse interficeretur. A. V. 430.

4. Duobus annis pòst T. Veturius et Spurius Postumius Consules bellum adversum Samnites gerebant. Hi a Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt. Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romanos pellexit in angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogavit, quid faciendum putaret. Ille ait, aut omnes occidendos esse, ut Romanorum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque consilium improbavit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnites denique post bellum undequinquaginta annorum superati sunt. A. V. 433.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis bellum indictum est, quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos auxilio poposcerunt[1]. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque primùm Romani cum transmarino hoste pugnaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævinus. Hic, quum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendi omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho, quæcunque a Romanis agerentur. A. V. 472.

6. Pugnâ commissâ, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantorum vi-

1 *posco.*

cit. Nox prœlio finem dedit. Lævinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit. Quum eos, qui in prœlio interfecti fuerant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere videret, tulisse ad cœlum manus dicitur, cum hâc voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevi orbem terrarum subigerem.*

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro igneque vastavit; Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Præneste venit, milliario ab Urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitûs, qui cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati, ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis missi, honorificè ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio reddidit. Unum ex legatis, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret; sed a Fabricio contemtus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, præstantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret, eâ conditione, ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiæ, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho, eum interroganti, *qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;* respondit, *se regum patriam vidisse.*

9. In altero prœlio cum rege Epiri commisso, Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephanti interfecti, viginti millia hostium cæsa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit, promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum, si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum. Tunc rex, admiratus illum, dixisse fertur; *Ille est Fabricius, qui difficiliùs ab honestate, quàm sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò pòst Pyrrhus, tertio etiam prœlio

fusus, a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnesi urbem, interfectus est. A. V. 481.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post Urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primùm in Siciliam trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primùm Romani, C. Duillio et Cn. Cornelio Asinâ Coss., in mari dimicaverunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupavit, quatuordecim mersit, septem millia hostium cepit, tria millia occīdit. Nulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cœnâ rediret, pueri funalia gestantes et tibīcen eum comitarentur. A. V. 490. A. V. 495.

11. Paucis annis interjectis bellum in Africam translatum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, pūgnâ navali superatur; nam, perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus, se recepit; Romani viginti duas amiserunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus prœliis vicerunt, magnam vim hominum ceperunt, septuaginta quatuor civitates in fidem acceperunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petierunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regulus, Romanorum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionĭbus, Carthaginienses auxilium petierunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum miserunt, qui Romanum exercitum magno prœlio vicit. Regulus ipse captus et in vincula conjectus est. A. V. 499.

12. Non tamen ubique fortuna Carthaginiensibus favit. Quum aliquot prœliis victi essent, Regulum rogaverunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem captivorumque permutationem a Romanis obtineret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum, dixit, *se desiisse Romanum esse ex*

illâ die, quâ in potestatem Pœnorum venisset. Tum Romanis suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent: illos enim, tot casibus fractos, spem nullam nisi in pace habere: tanti non esse, ut tot millia captivorum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romanis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis exstinctus est.

A. V. 513. 13. Tandem C. Lutatio Catulo, A. Postumio Coss., anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio, magnum prœlium navale commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prœlio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredecim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus, redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliâ, Sardiniâ et ceteris insulis, quæ intra Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibērum est, Romanis permiserunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

A. V. 529. 1. Anno quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes Gallorum copiæ Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum ad id bellum parata fuisse. Res prosperè gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis pòst pugnatum est contra Gallos in agro Insubrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione Consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallorum, Viridomarum, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli, stipiti imposita, humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem, Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar, novem annos natum, aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis, Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret. Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali, ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginiensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt. A. V. 536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubăle in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum et Alpes transiit. Traditur in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos adduxisse. Interea multi Ligŭres et Galli Hannibali se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prœlio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dediderunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium Cos. ad Trasimēnum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemtus, Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post Urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam intellectum erat, Hannibalem non aliter vinci posse, quam morâ[1], Varro tamen, moræ impatiens, apud vicum, qui Cannæ appellatur, in Apuliâ pugnavit; ambo consules A. V. 540.

[1] *morâ*, i. e. *bellum differendo*.

victi, Paullus interemtus est. In eâ pugnâ consulares aut prætorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum mille millia et quingenti perierunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romanis paruerant, se ad Hannibalem transtulerunt. Hannibal Romanis obtulit ut captivos redimerent; responsumque est a Senatu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniâ frater Hannibalis, Hasdrubal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnâ triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquàm Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus Cos. apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Hannibalem benè pugnavit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibalem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romanos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romanis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret, quò minùs copias in Italiam trajiceret. Idem in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philippum vicit.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prosperè gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracusas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnavit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævinus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus, Hannonem, Pœnorum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitates in deditionem

accepit, viginti sex expugnavit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea in Hispaniam, ubi duo Scipiones ab Hasdrubale interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanorum omnium ferè primus. Hic puer duodeviginti annorum in pugnâ ad Ticinum patrem singulari virtute servavit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem multos nobilissimorum juvenum, Italiam deserere cupientium, auctoritate suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annorum juvenis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthaginem novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparatum Pœni habebant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispānis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suis reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitates ad eum uno animo transierunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanorum in dies lætiores factæ sunt. Hasdrubal a fratre ex Hispaniâ in Italiam evocatus apud Senam, Piceni civitatem, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitates, quæ in Bruttiis ab Hannibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquàm in Italiam Hannibal venerat, Scipio consul creatus et in Africam missus est. Ibi contra Hannonem, ducem Carthaginiensium, prosperè pugnat totumque ejus exercitum delet. Secundo prœlio undecim millia hominum occidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re auditâ, omnis ferè Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse a Carthaginiensibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est. A. V. 550. A. V. 553.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plùs semel frustrà tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi duces copias suas ad bellum educebant. Scipio victor recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc prœlium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio, quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accepit secundum Punicum bellum pòst annum undevicesimum quàm cœperat[2].

LIBER QUARTUS.

A. V. 556. 1. Finito Punico bello, sequutum est Macedonicum contra Philippum regem. Superatus est rex a T. Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas, paxque ei data est his legibus: *ne Græciæ civitatibus, quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret; ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solùm naves haberet; reliquas Romanis daret; mille talenta præstaret, et obsidem daret filium Demetrium.* T. Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem vicit.

A. V. 563. 2. Finito bello Macedonico sequutum est bellum Syriacum contra Antiochum regem, cum quo Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio Cos., cui frater ejus Scipio Africanus legatus est additus. Hannibal navali prœlio victus, Antiochus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione Cos. ingenti prœlio fusus est. Tum rex Antiochus pacem petit. Data est ei hâc lege, *ut ex Europâ et Asiâ recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet, Hannibalem, concitorem belli, dederet.*

[2] i. e. *anno undevicesimo postquam cœperat.*

Scipio Romam rediit et ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Nomen et ipse ad imitationem fratris Asiatici accepit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius Consul, contra eum missus, gravi prœlio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui Romani eam præstare noluerunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romanis dederet. Mox Æmilius Paullus Cos. regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia peditum ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romanis se dediderunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompâ Romam rediit in nave Persei, inusitatæ magnitudinis; nam sedecim remorum ordines habuisse dicitur. Triumphavit magnificentissimè in curru aureo, duobus filiis utroque latere adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt. A. V. 586.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem susceptum est, sexcentesimo et altero anno ab urbe conditâ, anno quinquagesimo primo, postquàm secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius Coss. in Africam trajecerunt et oppugnaverunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi præclarè gesta sunt per Scipionem, Scipionis Africani nepotem, qui tribunus in Africâ militabat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magìs Carthaginiensium duces vitabant, quàm contra eum prœlium committere. A. V. 602.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipionis nomen, tertio anno postquàm Romani in Africam trajecerant, Consul est creatus et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc urbem, a civibus acerrimè defensam, cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta plurimaque inventa sunt, A. V. 608.

quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegerat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscebant. Ita Carthago, septingentesimo anno postquàm condita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen Africani junioris accepit.

6. Interim in Macedoniâ quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanorum ducem, ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romanis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recepit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redegit, Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitati, propter injuriam Romanis legatis illatam. A. V. 608. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipionis ex Africâ, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrubal; Metelli ex Macedoniâ, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur: Mummii ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. V. 610. 7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post Urbem conditam Viriathus in Lusitaniâ bellum contra Romanos excitavit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum dux; postremò tantos ad bellum populos concitavit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimaretur. Denique a suis interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpione Cos. peterent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse, imperatorem a militibus suis interfici.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompejus, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus Cos., qui pacem cum iis fecit infamem, quam populus et senatus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africanus in Hispaniam

missus est. Is primùm militem ignavum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditionem accepit. Postremò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditionem coëgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accepit. A. V. 621.

9. P. Scipione Nasīcâ et L. Calpurnio Bestiâ Coss. Jugurthæ, Numidarum regi, bellum illatum est, quòd Adherbalem et Hiempsalem, Micipsæ filios, patrueles suos, interemisset. Missus adversus eum Cos. Calpurnius Bestia, corruptus regis pecuniâ, pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senatu improbata est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus Cos. Jugurtham variis prœliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius in deditionem accepit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcere strangulatus. A. V. 648.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutŏnes aliæque Germanorum et Gallorum gentes Italiæ minabantur, aliæque Romanorum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ timor, ne iterum Galli Urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius Cos. creatus, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutŏnes decretum est; belloque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulatus delatus est. In duobus prœliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecīdit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobochum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creatus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutŏnes, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, in

A. V. 653. Italiam transierunt. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catulo contra eos dimicatum est ad Veronam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris signa sublata sunt.

A. V. 659. 2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab Urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. Nam Picentes, Marsi Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romano obedierant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulabant. Perniciosum admodùm hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius Cos. in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cùm alia egregiè gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitate hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romani tamen, id quod priùs negaverant, jus civitatis, bello finito sociis tribuerunt.

A. V. 666. 3. Anno Urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum est; eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei hunc honorem eripere conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cùm interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque prœliis Mithridatem coëgit, ut pacem a Romanis peteret, et Asiâ, quam invaserat, relictâ, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciâ et Asiâ Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus fuerat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam, nobilissimos ex senatu, et consulares viros interfece-

runt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulerunt. Universus reliquus senatus, ex Urbe fugiens, ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans, ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam Urbem ingressus est, quam cæde et sanguine civium replevit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dediderant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridate triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, *Italicum*, quod et *sociale* dictum est, et *civile*, consumserunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulares viginti quatuor prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

1. Anno Urbis conditæ sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo et M. Aurelio Cottâ Coss., mortuus est Nicomēdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Romanum fecit hæredem. Mithridates, pace ruptâ, Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo Consules missi variam habuêre fortunam. Cotta, apud Chalcedŏnem victus prœlio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum transtulisset, ut hâc urbe captâ totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter consul occurrit, ac dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoratur, ipse eum a tergo obsedit, fameque consumtum multis prœliis vicit. Postremò Byzantium fugavit; navali quoque prœlio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unâ hieme et æstate a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis exstincta sunt. A. V. 676.

A. V. 678. 2. Anno Urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiâ bellum commotum est. Septuaginta enim quatuor gladiatores, ducibus Spartăco, Crixo et Œnomăo, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ erat, effugerunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quàm Hannibal, moverunt. Nam contraxerunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romanos consules vicerunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliâ a M. Licinio Crasso Proconsule, et, post multas calamitates Italiæ, tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Interim L. Lucullus, bellum Mithridaticum persequutus, regnum Mithridatis invasit, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatem, quo ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, ingenti prœlio superatum fugavit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque minor, quam tenebat, eidem erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridates a Tigrane, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriâ imperabat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatem, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponere pararet, successor ei missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratæ omnia maria infestabant ita, ut Romanis, toto orbe terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompejo decretum
A. V. 687. est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniâ minore nocturno prœlio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantùm de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque

multò pòst, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitæ finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriæ atque consilii. Regnavit annis sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompejus bellum intulit. Ille se ei dedidit, et in castra Pompeji venit, ac diadema suum in ejus manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompejus reposuit. Parte regni eum multavit et grandi pecuniâ. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam minorem Deiotăro, Galatiæ regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate donavit, quòd regem Tigranem non recepisset. Inde in Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judæorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis currum ducti sunt filii Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæorum. Prælata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum[1]. Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerone oratore et C. Antonio Coss. anno ab Urbe conditâ sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam, claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse prœlio victus est et interfectus. A. V. 689.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper A. V. 693.

[1] that is, *infinitum pondus*.

vincendo usque ad Oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodănum, Rhenum et Oceanum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germanos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus prœliis vicit.

8. Circa eădem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omina et auspicia prœlium commisisset, a Surenâ, Orodis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitûs per C. Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt.

A. V. 700.

9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romani nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim, victor e Galliâ rediens, absens cœpit poscere alterum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione deferrent, contradictum est a Pompejo et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in Urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompejo, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic, vacuam urbem ingressus, dictatorem se fecit.

A. V. 705.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompeji legiones superavit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompejum ipsum dimicavit. Primo prœlio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompejus sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec Pompejum scire vincere, et illo tantùm die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsālum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copiæ majores, neque melioribus ducibus convenerant. Pugnatum est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompejus et castra ejus direpta

sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis, quàm amicitiam, secutus, occīdit Pompejum, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi quondam sui[2].

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorīca aurea. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopatræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompejanarum partium reliquias est persequutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentiùs agere cœpisset, conjuratum est in eum a sexāginta vel ampliùs senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Brutus duo, ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus vulneribus confossus est. A. V. 709.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno Urbis septingentesimo nono, bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favebat Cæsaris percussoribus, Antonius Cos. a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbatâ republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum consulatus daretur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempubli-

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2 *qui quondam gener Cæsaris fuerat.*

cam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est multique alii nobiles.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, ingens bellum moverunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octavianus, qui postea Augustus est appellatus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnaverunt. Primo prœlio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum susceperat, victam interfecerunt. Tum victores rempublicam ita inter se diviserunt, ut Octavianus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam teneret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam acciperet.

A. V. 712.

14. Paulò pòst Antonius, repudiatâ sorore Cæsaris Octaviani, Cleopatram, reginam Ægypti, uxorem duxit. Ab hâc incitatus ingens bellum commovit, dum Cleopatra cupiditate muliebri optat Romæ regnare. Victus est ab Augusto navali pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et desperatis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse interemit. Cleopatra quoque aspidem sibi admisit, et veneno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis Octavianus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo quàm consul fuerat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodecim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuerat. Ita ab initio principatûs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuêre.

A. V. 723.

VI. OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. Universus terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Europam, Asiam, Africam. Europa ab Africâ sejungitur freto Gaditano, in cujus utrâque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abyla in Africâ, in Europâ Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Europæ, Asiæ et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceano.

2. Europa terminos habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum et paludem Mæotida; a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceanum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciâ sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romanis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eâ Europæ parte, quæ ad occasum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdăta, per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliâ cohæret. Quum universa Hispania dives sit et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti Bætica vocatur, cæteras fertilitate antecellit. Ibi Gades sita, insula cum urbe a Tyriis condĭtâ quæ freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris, equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, auroque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minùs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spar-

tum alit. Marmoris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Bæticâ minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ est opposita et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium est lætissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Europâ sedes quæsiverant. Ibidem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercules dicitur contra Neptuni liberos dimicâsse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjuvit. Credas pluisse; adeò multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodănus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemāno excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum integer fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquamdiu dirĭmit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliorum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti pabulique feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium genera pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et superstitiosi, ita ut Deos humanis victimis gaudere existiment. Magistri religionum et sapientiæ sunt Druidæ, qui, quæ se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Animas æternas esse credunt, vitamque alteram post mortem incipere. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homines ad bellum alacriores facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitani habitant; inde ad Sequănam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu va-

dosus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto magis procedit, tanto fit latior; ad postremum magni freti similis, non solùm majora navigia tolerat, verùm etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque atrociter jactat.

9. Sequăna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquàm se haud procul Lutetiâ cum Matrŏnâ conjunxit, Oceano infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus permutandis et ex mari interno in Oceanum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus, haud procul ab origine, lacum efficit Venĕtum, qui etiam Brigantiæ appellatur. Deinde longo spatio per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomatricorum et Trevirorum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas circumfluens; in agro Batăvo autem, ubi Oceano appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus, Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando, corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebrò bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas, aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt, non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis, sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ Germani non admodùm student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus ne-

musve iis placuerit, ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et liberis. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis paludibusque, invia redditur. Inter silvas maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem dierum iter patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, omnium Europæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexoque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romanis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen priùs cognita esse cœpit, quàm Claudio imperante. Hadrianus eam, muro ab oceano Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romanis parebat, a barbarorum populorum, qui in Scotiâ habitabant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate corporum vincunt, cæterùm ingenio Gallis similes, simpliciores tamen illis magìsque barbari. Nemora habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecori, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitate cæteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo longior est quàm latior. In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui,

postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli, cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus, populorum inter se patentes commercio. Neque ulla facilè est regio, quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat, inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augebant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theatra, arcus triumphales, horti denique, et id genus alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de ea prædicare videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei comparari posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitiferi colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setīnum, Cæcŭbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes salubérrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tiberis. Et Padus quidem in superiore parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesuli montis exoritur; primùm exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tiberis, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albulæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus, fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrâque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romanæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiore parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjăcet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur,

ut incolæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque aliquamdiu potentiâ florerent copiasque haud contemnendas alerent, peregrinis tamen plerumque ducibus in bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epiri, quo superato, urbs in Romanorum potestatem venit.

21. Proxima Italiæ est Sicilia, insula omnium maris interni maxima. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiâ cohæsisse, marisque impetu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam esse, verisimile est. Forma triangularis, ita ut litteræ, quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem referat. A tribus promontoriis vocatur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons Ætnæ, qui urbi Catănæ imminet, tum ob altitudĭnem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo monte officinam esse poëtæ dicunt. Cineres e crateribus egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et feracem reddere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piorum campi, qui nomen habent a duobus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui flammis quondam repentè ingruentibus, parentes senectute confectos, humeris sublatos, flammæ eripuisse feruntur. Nomina fratrum Amphinŏmus et Anăpus fuerunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracusis, Corinthiorum coloniâ, ex quinque urbibus conflatâ. Ab Atheniensibus bello petita, maximas hostium copias delevit; Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affecit. Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnata, Archimēdis potissimùm ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethusæ Nymphæ sacer, ad quam Alphēus amnis ex Peloponneso per mare Ionium lapsus comissari dicitur. Nam si quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuerit, id in Arethusæ fonte reddi[1]. De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit, sponte apparet.

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1 Supply *dicunt*.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cyrnum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis invia, cœlum grave, mare circà importunum. Incolæ latrociniis dediti, feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum quàm cœlum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutrices Urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multùm itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epīrus—quamquam hæ a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur—tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum ille Græciam subegit, hic Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis imperium in Macedŏnes transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, superato, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epirus, quæ ab Acroceraunīis incipit montibus, desinit in Acheloo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodōna in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclyta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebētes æneos inde

suspensos Deorum voluntatem tinnitu significâsse fama est.

27. Achelōi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objăcent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Corcyra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellâsse existimatur. In hâc Phæăcas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithăca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeò nobilitata, ut ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epirum, fœcunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo Deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos Gigantes cœlum petivisse dicuntur; Œta denique, in cujus vertice Hercules, rogo conscenso, se ipsum cremavit. Inter Ossam et Olympum Peneus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amœnissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athenæ, de quâ urbe Deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est, nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratores, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtutis genere claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli gloriæ studere videretur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hâc laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splenderet. Arx ibi sive Acropolis, urbi imminens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur, splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræeus, post bellum Persicum secundum, a Themistocle munitus. Tutissima ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissima regio. Incolæ magis corporibus valent, quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrima Thebæ, quas Amphion, musices ope, mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustravit eam Pindari poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons ibi Helicon, Musarum sedes, et Cithæron, plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebratus.

31. Bœotiæ Phocis finitima, ubi Delphi urbs clarissima. In quâ urbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit, quot quàmque præclara munera ex omni ferè terrarum orbe Delphos missa fuerint, nemo ignorat. Imminet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitare dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammare existimatur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsula, quæ Peloponnesus vocatur, platăni folio simillima. Angustus ille trames inter Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megaride cohæret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptuni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibidem in ipso Peloponnesi aditu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cujus summâ arce (Acrocorinthon appellant) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus floreret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Romani cum Græcis gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummio expugnata funditusque deleta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque eò milites veteranos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponneso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statua illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiæ summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphei fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos ex totâ Græciâ concurritur. Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numerat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit. Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude magìs floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi imminet mons Taygĕtus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximè urbem Eurōtas fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartani se exercere solebant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænarum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad inferos descendisse narrant.

35. Mare Ægæum, inter Græciam Asiamque patens, plurimis insulis distinguitur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclădes, sic appellatæ, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum est Delus, quæ repentè e mari enata esse dicitur. In eâ insulâ Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quæ numina ibi unâ cum matre summâ religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inōpus amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quòd ob portûs commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eò confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Græciæ, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tamquam in commune totius Græciæ ærarium, conferebant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Eubœa insula littori Bœotiæ et Atticæ prætenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terræ motu a Bœotiâ avulsa esse creditur; sæpiùs eam concussam esse constat. Fretum, quo a Græciâ sejungitur, vocatur Eurīpus, sævum et æstuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitatur. Nonnulli dicunt, septies quovis die, statis temporibus, fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temerè, in venti modum, huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent, Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus mira-

culi causas investigare non posset, ægritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus. Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam Regio frigida et in iis tantùm partibus fœcundior, quæ propiores sunt mari. Pomiferæ arbores raræ; frequentiores vites; sed uvæ non maturescunt, nisi frigus studiosè arcetur. Sola Thasus, insula littori Thraciæ adjăcens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrimi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicitur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissimi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodŏpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incolunt, nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissimi et ad mortem paratissimi. Animas enim post mortem redituras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funera autem cantu lusuque celebrantur. Plures singuli uxores habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactari simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnoque id certamine a judicibus contendunt. Virgines non parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veneunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; cæteræ maritos mercede datâ inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospŏrum Thracium, urbs naturâ munita et arte, quæ cùm ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiâ abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herûs[2] et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynossēma, tumulus Hecubæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirŭtam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet

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[2] *Hero*, gen. *Herûs*, or *Heronis*. f. See exc. 4th to terminations in *o* of the 3d declension, Adam's Latin Grammar.

in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēâ, e patriâ profugo, condita; Zone, ubi nemora Orpheum canentem secuta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advenas equis suis devorandos objiciebat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestaretur, incolæ, relicto patriæ solo, novas sedes quæsiverunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extremâ Macedoniâ assignâsse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo, Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes, per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustris vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpora pellibus vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scytharum gentes diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrent, eorumque capitibus affabrè expolitis auroque vinctis pro poculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque tanto magìs, quanto quis illustrioribus gaudet majoribus[3]. Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interiùs habitantes cæteris rudiores sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis plures hostes interemerit, eò majore existimatione apud suos habetur. Ne fœdera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et

3 i. e. *quanta quis (aliquis) illustriores majores habet.*

Danubius vocatur, et Borysthenes. De Istro suprà dictum est. Borysthenes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas aquas trahit et potatu jucundas. Placidus idem lætissima pabula alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borysthenida in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilonem gens habitare existimatur felicissima; Hyperborēos appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnique afflatu noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio, brumâ semel occĭdit. Incolæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant, sine omni[4] discordiâ et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ eos tædet, epulis sumtis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepulturæ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cæteris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceanus eam alluit, ut locis, ita nominibus differens; Eous ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomine appellatur etiam peninsula, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hâc parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granīcus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportavit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzĭcus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissima, a Cyzico appellata, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnâ occisus est. Haud procul ab illâ urbe Rhyndacus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solùm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quòd, quum ex aquâ emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum ponto jungitur per Bospŏrum, quod fretum, quinque stadia latum, Europam ab Asiâ separat. Ipsis in faucibus Bospori oppidum est Chalcēdon, ab Argiâ, Megarensium principe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasone condi-

[4] *omni* is here equivalent to *ulla*.

tum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus obnoxius, raris stationibus. Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circà habitant, Axĕnus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxīnus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclēa, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant. Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclusos arctissimè custodiunt, et si quid perperam imperitaverint, inediâ totius diei afficiunt. Extremum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodecim civitates divisa. Inter eas est Miletus, belli pacisque artibus inclyta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quo omnes Ionum civitates statis temporibus legatos solebant mittere. Nulla facilè urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Miletus. Ephĕsi, quam urbem Amazŏnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Dianæ, quod septem mundi miraculis annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum, latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numero, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælatæ. Operi præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

48. Æŏlis olim Mysia appellata, et, ubi Hellespontum attingit, Troas. Ibi Ilium fuit situm ad radices montis Idæ, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ Græciâ gessit, clarissima. Ab Idæo monte Scamander defluit et Simŏis, amnes famâ quàm naturâ majores. Ipsum

montem certamen Dearum Paridisque judicium illustrem reddidit. In littore claræ sunt urbes Rhœtēum et Dardania; sed sepulcrum Ajācis, qui ibi post certamen cum Ulysse gladio incubuit, utrâque clarius.

49. Ionibus Cares sunt finitimi, populus armorum bellique adeò amans, ut aliena etiam bella mercede acceptâ gereret. Princeps Cariæ urbs Halicarnassus, Argivorum colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eorum Mausōlus fuit. Qui quum vitâ defunctus esset, Artemisia conjux, desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum exstruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.

50. Cilicia sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi Asia propriè sic dicta cum Syriâ conjungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe Isso Issici nomen habet. Fluvius ibi Cydnus aquâ limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo Alexander Macĕdo quum lavaret[5], parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur. Antrum Corycium in iisdem regionibus ob singularem naturam memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiatu patet in monte arduo, altèque demissum undique viret lucis[6] pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est, rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalorum ingredientes terrere dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a Diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos Syria excipit, cujus pars et Phœnīce in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam

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[5] *quum lavaret: lavare* is properly a transitive verb, as *lavare corpus, lavare membra,* but also used as a neuter verb, for *se lavare, lavari.* [6] *lucis* from *lucus.*

artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiosè coluerunt. Cæterùm fertilis regio crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequàm a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accepit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines *deserta* vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia *felix*, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habeant, Nomades a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arăbum populi latrociniis vivunt. Primus e Romanis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camelos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactrianæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine superiore carent. Sitim quatriduo tolerant; aquam antequàm bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagenis annis; quædam etiam centenis.

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylon nomen dedit, Chaldaicarum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semirămis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculo coctĭli, triginta et duos pedes est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis

pedibus quàm murus altiores sunt. Totius operis ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadiorum ambitu; super ea pensïles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onera nemorum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio India primùm patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successòres secuti in interiora Indiæ penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subegit, quinque millia oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo major Ganges. Indus in Paropamiso ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores cæteris. Arbores tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjăci nequeant. Hoc efficit ubertas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immanes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambitu corporis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi incedunt. Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant; alii piscibus tantùm aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, priùs quàm annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invadit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent, solem

immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arenis toto die alternis pedibus insistunt. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt, in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant nec contueri audeant. Hoc animal cætera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congredi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum segnioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardiùs accipiebat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem[7]. Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu, cogit is, qui ætate ei est proximus. Amnem transituri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas deciderit, cæteri ramos congerunt, aggeres construunt, omnique vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnâque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos proterunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciâ ebur ad deorum simulacra tamquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extremis Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecorum stabulis elephantorum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia maximè oderunt murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinoceros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnâ maximè adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliorem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multò breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam psittacos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optimè reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit[8], eique innititur.

[7] *meditantem*, i. e. *exercentem*. [8] *excipit*, i. e. *sustinet*.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emittit, ut singularum testis casas integant. Insulas rubri præcipuè maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summâ aquâ, id quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnatant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in terram egressæ, herbis. Pariunt ova, ovis avium similia, ad centena numero; eaque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceani omnium maximè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis, scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, lævore, pondere. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus suspendere, feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniones Cleopatra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiâ superaret, in cœnâ aceto solvit, solutum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arabas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quamquam expers est imbrium, mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopia descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidem urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diebus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodevi-

ginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetêre aquæ, aggeres aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

64. Nilus crocodīlum alit, belluam quadrupedem, in terrâ non minùs quàm in flumine hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excedit plerumque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis non majora. Unguibus etiam armatus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictâ. Dies in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ. Quum satur est et in littore somnum capit, ore hiante, trochīlus, parva avis, dentes ei fauçesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicatus ichneumon, per easdem fauces, ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebĕtes oculos dicitur habere in aquâ, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulâ Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ obviàm ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciâ expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotamum; ungulis binis, dorso equi et jubâ et hinnitu; rostro resīmo, caudâ et dentibus aprorum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquàm si humore madeat. Primus hippopotamum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitatis suæ ludis Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opera. Inter ea, quæ manibus hominum facta sunt, eminent pyramĭdes, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eām partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocatur. Amplissimam earum trecenta sexaginta sex hominum millia annis viginti exstruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a cacumine, pedum quindecim millium. Intus in eâ est puteus octoginta sex cubitorum. Ante has pyramides Sphinx est posita miræ magnitudinis. Capitis ambĭtus centum

duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum.

67. Inter miracula Ægypti commemoratur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus, ter mille domos et regias duodecim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulâ Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda vada portûsque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papyrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papyro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegĕtes, vestem ac funes. Succi causâ etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papyro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum in palmarum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arborum; postea publica monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumenis in bibliothēcis condendis occasionem dedit membranas Pergami inveniendi. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartâ ex papyro factâ, modò in membranis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolarum Ægypti ab aliorum populorum moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verùm arte medicatos intra penetralia collocant. Negotia extra domos feminæ, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illæ humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Hæc interfecisse capitale est; morbo exstincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Ægypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candidâ in dextro latere maculâ; nodus sub lin-

guâ, quem canthărum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitæ annos excedere. Ad hunc vitæ terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quærunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quæritur. Delūbra ei sunt gemina, quæ thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum intrâsse lætum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt, idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Ægyptum Æthiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobii vocantur, quia paulò quàm nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri apud eos reperitur, quàm æris; hanc ob causam æs illis videtur pretiosius. Ære se exornant, vincula auro fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quæ immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innătant aquæ, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a cæteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare positæ eximiè sunt fertiles; interiores incultæ et arenis sterilibus tectæ, et ob nimium calorem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritania. Ibi mons prærltus Abyla, Calpe monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclusum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceanum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisse et mare junxisse cum Oceano. Cæterùm regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantùm oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quàm incolæ.

73. Numidia magìs culta et opulentior. Ibi satìs longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancoræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca

effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Africa. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utĭca et Carthago, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturâ inprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Romanis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrenas de finibus. Tandem placuit, utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginiensium legati, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magnaque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent. Illi conditionem acceperunt. Carthaginienses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecraverunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaica porrigitur, ubi Ammonis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet, tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maximè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versùs Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Africa. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultiùs vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promŏvent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commune consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentĭbusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Africa feracissima. Pardos, panthēras, leones gignit, quod belluarum genus Europa ignorat. Leoni præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in

infantes nonnisi summâ fame sævit. Animi ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum eâ flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemtim cedit, quàm diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem nŏvit, et in quantâlibet multitudine appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leonem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius, triumvir, primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romæ leones ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo insidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjŭvent; nam a terrâ tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concŏquunt. Cæterùm magna iis stolidĭtas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultaverint, se latêre existiment. Pennæ eorum quæruntur ad ornatum.

78. Africa serpentes generat vicenorum cubitorum; nec minores India. Certè Megasthenes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescere, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punico bello ad flumen Bagradam serpens centum viginti pedum a Regulo, imperatore Romano, ballistis et tormentis expugnata esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservatæ sunt. In Indiâ serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephanti manu resolvunt. At dracones in ipsas elephantorum nares caput condunt spiritumque præcludunt plerumque in illâ dimicatione utrique commoriuntur, dum victus elephas corruens serpentem pondere suo elĭdit.

DICTIONARY.

The character (¯) over a vowel denotes it to be long. (˘) over a vowel denotes it to be short. *m.* denotes the masculine. *f.* the feminine. *n.* the neuter. *c.* the common gender. *d.* the doubtful gender. *ind.* indeclinable. *adj.* adjective. *num.* numeral. *comp.* comparative. *sup.* superlative. *pt.* participle. *a.* active verb. *pass.* passive. *n.* neuter. *d.* deponent. *n. p.* or *neut. pass.* neuter passive. *inc.* inceptive. *freq.* frequentative. *imp.* impersonal. *irr.* or *irreg.* irregular. *def.* defective. *def. pret.* defective preteritive. *adv.* adverb. *conj.* conjunction. *pr.* or *prep.* preposition. *int.* interjection. *pro.* pronoun. *The Arabic letters* denote the declension and conjugation.

A *stands for Aulus.*

a, ab, abs, prep. *from, by.*

Abdēra, æ, f. 1. *a town of Thrace.*

abdĭtus, a, um, adj. and pt. (from abdo) *removed, hidden, secret.*

abdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. 3. (ab & do) *to hide, to remove.*

abdor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be hidden.*

abdūcens, tis, pt. *leading away.*

abdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ab & duco) *to lead away.*

abdūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led away.*

abductus, a, um, pt. *led away.*

abeo, īre, īvi and ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (ab & eo) *to depart, to go off.*

aberro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (ab & erro) *to wander, to lose the way.*

abjectus, a, um, pt. *cast off, thrown out.*

abjĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (ab & jacio) *to throw away, to cast aside.*

abjicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be cast aside.*

abluo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (ab & luo) *to wash off, to purify.*

abscindo, indĕre, ĭdi, issum, a. 3. (ab & scindo) *to cut off.*

absens, tis, pt. *absent.*

absorbeo, bēre, bui and psi, ptum, a. 2. (ab & sorbeo) *to suck in, to swallow.*

abstinentia, æ, f. 1. *abstinence.*

abstĭneo, tinēre, tinui, tentum, sup. seldom used. a. 2. (abs & teneo) *to abstain, to refrain from.*

absum, esse, fui, futūrus, irr. n. (ab & sum) *to be absent;* parum abest, *it wants but little.*

absūmo, ĕre, si *or* psi, tum *or* ptum, a. 3. (ab & sūmo) *to consume, to waste away.*

absumor, i, ptus *or* tus sum, pass. *to be wasted away;* absūmi dolōre, *to die of grief.*

absumtus *or* ptus, a, um, pt. *consumed, wasted away, lost.*

abundantia, æ, f. 1. *abundance.*

abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to abound, to overflow.*

Abўla, æ, f. 1. *a hill in Mauritania, opposite Calpe, another hill in Spain; these two were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.*

ac, conj. *and, as, than.*

Acca, æ, f. 1. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.*

accēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (ad & cedo) *to approach, to come near, to advance; ad negotia, to proceed to business.*

accendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (ad & candeo) *to set on fire, to burn.*

accendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be set on fire.*

accensus, a, um, pt. *set on fire, kindled, enraged.*

acceptus, a, um, pt. *received.*

accessus, ûs, m. 4. *approach, admittance, addition.*

accĭdo, ĕre, i, sup. car. n. 3. (ad & cado) *to fall down, or before;* accĭdit, *it happens.*

accĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (ad & capio) *to receive, to accept, to learn;* verba, *to hear.*

accipior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be received.*

accipĭter, tris, m. 3. *a hawk.*

accumbo, umbĕre, ubui, ubĭtum, n. 3. (ad & cŭbo) *to sit, or lie at table.*

accurātè, iùs, issĭmè, adv. *accurately, carefully.*

accurro, currĕre, curri *or* cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (ad & curro) *to run to, to run near.*

accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to accuse.*

accūsor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be accused.*

acer & acris, e, acrior, acerrĭmus, adj. *sharp, ardent, eager, courageous.*

acerbus, a, um, ior, issĭmus,

adj. *bitter, sour, harsh, vexatious.*
acerrĭmè, adv. sup. fr. acrĭter, *very ardently.*
acervus, i, m. 2. *a heap.*
acētum, i, n. 2. *vinegar.*
Achaĭcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian.*
Achelōus, i, m. 2. *a river of Epirus, in Greece.*
Acherūsia, æ, f. 1. *a lake in Campania.*
Achilles, lis and leos, m. 3. *a celebrated warrior, son of Peleus and Thetis.*
acĭdus, a, um, adj. *sour, sharp, acid.*
acies, iēi, f. 5. *sharpness, an edge, the order of battle, an army, a battle.*
acĭnus, i, m. 2. *a berry, a grape-stone.*
acrĭter, acriùs, acerrĭmè, adv. *sharply, ardently.*
Acroceraunia *or* i, ōrum, n. & m. pl. 2. *hills on the frontiers of Epirus.*
Acrocorinthos, i, f. 2. *a summit of Corinth.*
Acropŏlis, is, f. 3. *the castle or citadel of Athens.*
actio, ōnis, f. 3. *an action, operation, a process.*
Actium, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus.*
actŭs, a, um, pt. from ago, *driven, led.*
aculeus, i, m. 2. *the sting, the point, (as of a porcupine's quill.)*
acūmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *acuteness.*
acus, ûs, f. 4. *a needle.*
ad, prep. *to, near, at.*
adămas, antis, m. 3. *a diamond.*
addĭtus, a, um, pt. *added.*
addo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. (ad & do) *to add, to annex.*
addor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be added.*
addūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ad & duco) *to lead, to bring;* dubitatiōnem, *to bring into doubt.*
addūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led.*
ademtus *or* ptus, a, um, pt. *taken away.*
adeò, adv. *so, therefore, so much, so very.*
adeo, īre, īvi and ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (ad & eo) *to go to.*
adhærens, tis, pt. *adhering.*
adhæreo, hærēre, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. (ad & hæreo) *to stick to, to adhere.*
Adherbal, ălis, m. 3. *an African prince, put to death by Jugurtha.*
adhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (ad & habeo) *to admit, to apply, to use.*
adhibeor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be used.*
adhuc, adv. *hitherto, yet, as yet.*
adĭmo, imĕre, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. (ad & emo) *to take away.*
adĭmor, ĭmi, emptus *or* emtus

sum, pass. *to be taken away.*
adĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *entrance, access, approach.*
adjăcens, tis, pt. *lying near, adjoining.*
adjăceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. (ad & jaceo) *to adjoin, to border upon.*
adjungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ad & jungo) *to join, to unite with.*
adjūtus, a, um, pt. *assisted, aided;* from
adjŭvo, uvāre, ūvi, ūtum, a. 1. (ad & juvo) *to assist, to help.*
adjŭvor, uvāri, ūtus sum, pass. *to be aided.*
Admētus, i, m. 2. *a king of Thessaly.*
administer, tri, m. 2. *a servant, an assistant.*
administro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & ministro) *to administer, to manage.*
admiratio, ōnis, f. 3. *admiration.*
admirātus, a, um, pt. *admiring.*
admīror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to admire.*
admissus, a, um, pt. *admitted.*
admitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (ad & mitto) *to admit, to allow.*
admittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be admitted.*
admŏdum, adv. *very, greatly.*
admŏnens, tis, pt. *admonishing.*
admŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (ad & moneo) *to admonish, to warn.*
admoneor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be admonished.*
admonĭtus, a, um, pt. *admonished.*
admŏveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (ad & moveo) *to bring to, to move to.*
adnăto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (ad & nato) *to swim to* or *near.*
adolescens, tis, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) *young;* subs. *a young man or woman.*
adolescentia, æ, f. 1. *youth.*
adŏlesco, olescĕre, olēvi, ultum, inc. 3. *to grow up.*
adoptātus, a, um, pt. *adopted.*
adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & opto) *to adopt, to assume.*
adoptor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be adopted.*
adorior, orĕris *or* orīris, orīri, ortus sum, dep. 3 and 4. (ad & orior) *to attack, to undertake.*
Adria, æ, m. 1. *the Adriatic or Hadriatic sea.*
Adriatĭcus, a, um, adj. mare Adriatĭcum, *the Adriatic sea or gulf;* now, *Gulf of Venice.*
adscendo *or* ascendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (ad & scando) *to ascend, to rise.*

adscendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be ascended.*

ad *or* as- sisto, sistere, stĭti, stĭtum, n. 3. (ad & sisto) *to stand by, to assist.*

adspectūrus, a, um, pt. *about to behold.*

ad *or* as- spergo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (ad & spargo) *to sprinkle.*

ad *or* as- spĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (ad & specio) *to look at, regard, behold.*

adspicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be seen.*

ad *or* as- stans, tis, pt. *standing near.*

ad *or* as- sto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum *or* stātum, n. 1. (ad & sto) *to stand by, to be near.*

adsum, esse, fui, futūrus, irr. n. (ad & sum) *to be present.*

adulātor, ōris, m. 3. *a flatterer.*

aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent, crooked.*

advectus, a, um, pt. *brought to, having arrived.*

advĕho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ad & veho) *to carry.*

advĕhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be carried, to arrive.*

advĕna, æ, m. 1. *a stranger.*

adveniens, tis, pt. *coming.*

advĕnio, enīre, ēni, entum, n. 4. (ad & venio) *to arrive.*

adventus, ûs, m. 4. *an arrival, a coming.*

adversarius, i, m. 2. *an adversary.*

adversus & adversum, pr. *against, towards.*

adversus, a, um, adj. *adverse, opposite;* adversa vulnĕra, *wounds in front;* adverso corpŏre, *on the breast.*

advŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & voco) *to call for* or *to.*

advŏcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called to.*

advŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (ad & volo) *to fly to.*

ædifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to build.*

ædifĭcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be built.*

ædilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *the office of an edile.*

ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. 2. *one who has been an edile.*

Ægæus, a, um, adj. Ægæum mare, *the Ægæan sea,* now, *the Archipelăgo.*

æger, ra, rum, adj. (rior, errĭmus,) *sick, weak.*

ægrè, adv. *grievously, with difficulty.*

ægritūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *sorrow.*

Ægyptus, i, f. 2. *the country of Ægypt.*

Ælius, i, m. 2. *a proper name among the Romans.*

Æmilius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans; Paullus Æmilius, the conqueror of Perseus.*

æmulatio, ōnis, f. 3. *emulation.*

æmŭlus, a, um, adj. *emulous.*

æmŭlus, i, m. 2. *a rival, a competitor.*
Ænēas, æ, m. 1. *a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises.*
æneus, a, um, adj. *brazen.*
Ænos, i, f. 2. *a town in Thrace, named after its founder, Æneas.*
Æŏlis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a country of Asia.*
æquālis, e, adj. *equal.*
æquĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *equity, love of justice.*
æquus, a, um, adj. *equal;* æquo anĭmo, *with equanimity.*
aër, is, m. 3. *the air.*
ærarium, i, n. 2. *the treasury.*
æs, æris, n. 3. *brass.*
Æschўlus, i, m. 2. *a celebrated Greek writer of tragedies.*
Æsculapius, i, m. 2. *the son of Apollo, and god of physic.*
æstas, ātis, f. 3. *summer.*
æstimandus, a, um, pt. *to be esteemed.*
æstĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to esteem, to value.*
æstĭmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be esteemed.*
æstuōsus, a, um, adj. *stormy.*
æstus, ûs, m. 4. *heat.*
ætas, ātis, f. 3. *age.*
æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal.*
Æthiopia, æ, f. 1, *Æthiopia, a country in Africa.*
Æthiops, ŏpis, m. 3. *an Æthiopian.*
Ætna, æ, f. 1. *a burning mount of Sicily.*
ævum, i, n. 2. *time, an age.*
Afer, ra, rum, adj. *of Africa.*
affabrè, adv. *artfully, ingeniously.*
affectus, a, um, pt. *affected, afflicted.*
affĕro, afferre, attŭli, allātum, irr. a. (ad & fero) *to bring, to cause.*
affĕror, afferri, allātus sum, pass. *to be brought.*
affĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (ad & facio) *to affect;* gaudio, *to fill with joy;* cladĭbus, *to produce an overthrow.*
affĭcior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be affected;* febri, *to be attacked with a fever.*
affĭgo, gĕre, xi, xum, a. 3. (ad & figo) *to fasten.*
affĭgor, gi, xus sum, pass. *to be fastened.*
affīnis, e, adj. *neighbouring, contiguous.*
affīnis, is, c. 3. *a relation.*
affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & firmo) *to affirm, to confirm.*
affixus, a, um, pt. *fastened, implanted.*
afflātus, ûs, m. 4. *the air, a gale, inspiration.*
Africa, æ, f. 1. *Africa.*
Africānus, i, m. 2. *the surname of the Scipios, from their conquest of Africa.*
Africus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa, African.*

Agamemnon, ŏnis, m. 3. *a Grecian king, and the general of the Greeks in their expedition against Troy.*

Agathyrsi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *an effeminate nation of Scythia.*

agellus, i, m. 2. *a small farm.*

Agēnor, ŏris, m. 3. *a king of the Phœnicians.*

agens, tis, pt. *acting, doing.*

ager, ri, m. 2. *a field, district, land;* agri, ōrum, pl. *the country,* (*in distinction from the city.*)

agger, ĕris, m. 3. *a rampart, a dam.*

aggrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, d. 3. (ad & gradior) *to attack, to go unto.*

aggressus, a, um, pt. *having attacked.*

agitātor, ōris, m. 3. *a driver.*

agĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to drive, to agitate, to revolve.*

agĭtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be driven.*

Aglaus, i, m. 2. *a very poor Arcadian.*

agmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a train, a troop, a band, an army.*

agnĭtus, a, um, pt. *recognised.*

agnosco, oscĕre, ōvi, ĭtum, a. 3. (ad & nosco) *to recognise, to know.*

agnoscor, osci, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be recognised.*

agnus, i, m. 2. *a lamb.*

ago, agĕre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to act, to do, to drive, to reside, to live;* funus, *to perform funeral rites;* annum, *to be in a certain year;* bene, *to be well.*

agor, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led;* pessum agi, *to sink.*

agricŏla, æ, m. 1. *a husbandman.*

agricultūra, æ, f. 1. *agriculture.*

Agrigentum, i, n. 2. *a town in Sicily,* now, *Girgenti.*

Agrippa, æ, m. 1. *the name of several illustrious Romans.*

ahēnum, i, n. 2. *a kettle, a caldron.*

aio, ais, ait, def. verb. *I say.*

Ajax, ācis, m. 3. *a valiant Grecian warrior.*

ala, æ, f. 1. *a wing, an arm-pit.*

alăcer, acris, acre, adj. *lively, courageous.*

Alba, æ, f. 1. Alba Longa; *the name of a city built by Ascanius.*

Albānus, i, m. 2. *an inhabitant of Alba.*

Albānus, a, um, adj. mons Albānus; *mount Albanus,* 12 *miles from Rome.*

Albis, is, m. 3. *a river of Germany,* now, *the Elbe.*

Albŭla, æ, m. 1. *a name of the Tiber, a river of Italy.*

albus, a, um, adj. *white.*

Alcestis, ĭdis, f. 3. *the wife of Admētus.*

Alcibiădes, is, m. 3. *an Athenian nobleman, the pupil of Socrates.*

Alcinous, i, m. 2. *a king of Phæacia, whose gardens were much celebrated.*

Alcyŏne, es, f. 1. *the daughter of Æŏlus; she and her husband Ceyx were changed into sea birds.*

Alcyonius, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*

Alexander, dri, m. 2. *the son of Philip, king of Macedon, and conqueror of the greatest part of the world; surnamed the Great.*

Alexandrīa, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Egypt.*

alicunde, adv. *from some place.*

alienātus, a, um, pt. *alienated, estranged.*

aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to alienate, to estrange.*

aliēnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be estranged.*

aliēnus, a, um, adj. *foreign, another man's.*

aliò, adv. *elsewhere.*

aliquamdiu, adv. *for some time, a good while.*

aliquando, adv. *once, formerly, sometimes.*

aliquantum, adv. *something, somewhat, a little.*

alĭquis, qua, quod and quid, pro. *some one, a certain one.*

alĭquot, indec. adj. *some.*

alius, a, ud, adj. *another;* alii...alii, *some...others.*

allātus, a, um, pt. (from affĕro) *brought.*

allectus, a, um, pt. *enticed.*

allĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & levo) *to alleviate, to lighten.*

Allia, æ, f. 1. *a river of Italy.*

allĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to allure.*

allicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be allured.*

alligātus, a, um, pt. *bound, confined.*

allĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & ligo) *to bind to.*

allĭgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be confined.*

alloquūtus *or* cūtus, a, um, pt. *speaking,* or *having spoken to.*

allŏquor, lŏqui, loquūtus *or* locūtus sum, d. 3. (ad & loquor) *to speak to, to address.*

alluo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (ad & luo) *to flow near, to wash.*

alo, alĕre, alui, alĭtum *or* altum, a. 3. *to nourish, to suckle.*

alor, ali, alĭtus and altus sum, pass. *to be supported.*

Aloëus, i, m. 2. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*

Alpes, ium, f. pl. 3. *the Alps.*

Alpheus, i, m. 2. *a river of Arcadia.*

Alpīnus, a, um, adj. *of, or belonging to the Alps, Alpine;* Alpīni mures, *marmots.*

altè, ius, issĭmè, adv. *loudly, on high, highly.*

alter, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *the one (of two), the other.*

alternus, a, um, adj. *alternate, by turns.*
Althæa, æ, f. 1. *the mother of Meleäger.*
altitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *height.*
altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *high, deep, loud;* altâ voce, *aloud.*
alumnus, i, m. 2. *a pupil, a foster-child.*
alveus, i, m. 2. *a channel, a ditch.*
alvus, i, f. 2. *the belly.*
amans, tis, pt. and adj. (ior, issĭmus) *loving, fond of;* amans alicujus rei, *the friend of any thing, fond of.*
amārus, a, um, adj. *bitter.*
amātus, a, um, pt. *loved, desired.*
Amāzon, ŏnis, pl. Amazŏnes, um, f. 3. *warlike women, inhabiting Scythia.*
ambĭtio, ōnis, f. 3. *ambition.*
ambĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *compass, extent, circuit.*
ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. *both, each.*
ambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to walk.*
amicitia, æ, f. 1. *friendship.*
amīcus, a, um, adj. *friendly.*
amīcus, i, m. 2. *a friend.*
amissus, a, um, pt. *lost, sent away.*
amitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (a & mitto) *to send away, to lose.*
amittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent away, to be lost.*
Ammon, ōnis, m. 3. *a name of Jupiter.*
amnis, is, d. 3. *a river.*
amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to love.*
amor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be loved.*
amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *pleasant, agreeable.*
amor, ōris, m. 3. *love.*
Amphinŏmus, i, m. 2. *a Sicilian, who, with his brother Anāpus, when the city Catana was set on fire by an eruption of mount Ætna, carried their parents on their shoulders to a place of safety.*
Amphīon, ŏnis, m. 3. *a son of Jupiter, who built Thebes by the sound of his lyre.*
amplè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *amply.*
amplector, ecti, exus sum, d. 3. (am & plector) *to embrace.*
amplexus, a, um, pt. *having embraced, embracing.*
amplio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enlarge.*
ampliùs, adv. (from amplè) *more.*
amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *great, abundant.*
Amulius, i, m. 2. *the son of Procas, and brother of Numitor.*
Amyclæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *Amyclæ, a city in the Peloponnēsus.*

Amўcus, i, m. 2. *a son of Neptune, who was slain by Pollux.*

an, adv. *whether, or else.*

Anacreon, tis, m. 3. *a celebrated lyric poet.*

Anăpus, i, m. 2. *a Sicilian;* see *Amphinŏmus.*

Anaxagŏras, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated philosopher of Clazomene.*

anceps, cipĭtis, adj. *doubtful.*

Anchīses, æ, m. 1. *the father of Æneas.*

anchŏra *or* ancŏra, æ, f. 1. *an anchor.*

ancilla, æ, f. 1. *a female servant.*

Ancus, i, m. 2. Ancus Martius, *the fourth king of the Romans.*

Andriscus, i, m. 2. *a person called also Pseudophilippus, from his likeness to Philip; he incited the Macedonians to revolt against Rome, was conquered, and led in triumph by Metellus.*

Andromĕda, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiŏpe; she was, for her mother's pride and boasting, exposed on a rock to a sea monster, but was rescued by Perseus.*

ango, angĕre, anxi, (sup.car.) a. 3. *to torment, to vex.*

angor, gi, pass. *to be vexed.*

anguis, is, c. 3. *a snake.*

angŭlus, i, m. 2. *a corner.*

angustiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *narrowness, a narrow pass.*

angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow, limited.*

anĭma, æ, f. 1. *breath, the soul, life;* anĭmam reddĕre, *to give up life;* anĭmam recipĕre, *to come to one's self again.*

animadverto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. (anĭmum, ad & verto) *to attend, to observe.*

anĭmal, ālis, n. 3. *an animal.*

animōsus, a, um, adj. *courageous.*

anĭmus, i, m. 2. *the mind, courage, a design;* uno anĭmo, *unanimously;* mihi est anĭmus, *I have a mind.*

Anio, ēnis, m. 3. *a river of Italy, that flows into the Tiber, not far from Rome,* now, *the Teverone.*

annecto, ectĕre, exi and exui, exum, a. 3. (ad & necto) *to annex.*

annector, cti, xus sum, pass. *to be annexed.*

annŭlus, i, m. 2. *a ring.*

annumĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & numĕro) *to number, to reckon.*

annumĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be reckoned.*

annuo, uĕre, ui, (sup.car.) n. 3. (ad & nuo) *to nod, to assent.*

annus, i, m. 2. *a year.*

annuus, a, um, adj. *yearly.*

anser, ĕris, m. 3. *a goose.*

anserinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a goose;* ova, *goose eggs.*

antè, adv. *before, sooner.*
ante, pr. *before.*
antea, adv. *before, heretofore.*
antecello, ellĕre, ellui, (sup. car.) a. 3. (ante & cello) *to excel, to surpass.*
antepōno, onĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, a. 3. (ante & pono) *to prefer, to set before.*
antepōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be preferred.*
anteposĭtus, a, um, pt. *preferred.*
antĕquam, adv. *before that.*
Antium, i, n. 2. *a maritime town of Italy.*
Antiochia, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Syria.*
Antiŏchus, i, m. 2. *a king of Syria.*
Antiŏpe, es, f. 1. *the mother of Amphion.*
antīquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *ancient, old.*
Antipăter, ris, m. 3. *a poet of Sidon.*
Antōnius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
antrum, i. n. 2. *a cave.*
Apelles, is, m. 3. *a celebrated painter of the island Cos.*
Apennīnus, i, m. 2. *the Apennines.*
aper, ri, m. 2. *a boar, a wild boar.*
apĕrio, erīre, erui, ertum, a. 4. (ad & pario) *to open.*
aperior, īri, tus sum, pass. *to be opened.*
apertus, a, um, pt. *opened.*
apex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a point, the top.*
apis, is, f. 3. *a bee.*
Apis, is, m. 3. *a deity among the Ægyptians.*
Apollo, ĭnis, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter and Latona.*
apparātus, ûs, m. 4. *a preparation.*
appāreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. (ad & pareo) *to appear;* appāret, *it is apparent.*
appellandus, a, um, pt. *to be addressed.*
appellātus, a, um, pt. *addressed.*
appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & pello, *for* loquor) *to address, to call upon.*
appellor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called upon.*
appendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (ad & pendo) *to hang by* or *to, to weigh out, to pay.*
appendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be weighed out.*
appĕtens, tis, pt. *seeking after.*
appeto, ĕre, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 3. (ad & peto) *to desire, to strive after, to aim at.*
Appius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*
appōno, onĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, a. 3. (ad & pono) *to set before, to put to, to join.*
appōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be placed before.*
apposĭtus, a, um, pt. *placed before.*
appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (ad & propinquo) *to draw near.*

apricus, a, um, adj. *sunny, clear, warm.*
apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fit, to adjust.*
apud, pr. *at, in, among, before.*
Apulia, æ, f. 1. *a country in Italy, near the Adriatic.*
aqua, æ, f. 1. *water.*
aquæductus, ûs, m. 4. *an aqueduct.*
aquĭla, æ, f. 1. *an eagle.*
Aquĭlo, ōnis, m. 3. *the North-wind.*
Aquitania, æ, f. 1. *a country of Gaul.*
Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*
ara, æ, f. 1. *an altar.*
Arabia, æ, f. 1. *Arabia.*
Arabĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Arabia;* Arabĭcus sinus, *the Red sea.*
Arabs, ăbis, m. 3. *an Arabian.*
arbitrātus, a, um, pt. *having thought.*
arbitror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to believe, to think.*
arbor, & os, ŏris, f. 3. *a tree.*
arca, æ, f. 1. *a chest.*
Arcadia, æ, f. 1. *Arcadia, a country in the Peloponnēsus.*
Arcas, ădis, m. 3. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto.*
arceo, ēre, ui, (sup. car.) a. 2. *to drive away, to restrain.*
arceor, ēri, pass. *to be driven away.*
arcessītus, a, um, pt. *sent for.*
arcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, a. 3. *to send for, to call.*
arcessor, i, itus sum, pass. *to be sent for.*
Archimēdes, is, m. 3. *a famous geometrician and astronomer of Syracuse.*
architectus, i, m. 2. *an architect.*
Archȳtas, æ, m. 1. *a philosopher of Tarentum.*
arctè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *close by.*
arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *narrow, close.*
arcus, ûs, m. 4. *a bow, an arch.*
Ardea, æ, f. 1. *a famous city of Latium in Italy.*
ardens, tis, pt. and adj. *burning, hot.*
ardeo, dēre, si, sum, n. and a. 2. *to burn, to sparkle, to be consumed by fire.*
arduus, a, um, adj. *high, steep, arduous.*
arēna, æ, f. 1. *sand.*
arenōsus, a, um, adj. *sandy.*
Arethūsa, æ, f. 1. *a fountain in Arcadia.*
argentum, i, n. 2. *silver.*
Argias, æ, m. 1. *a man who founded Chalcedon.*
Argīvus, a, um, adj. *of Argos*
Argīvi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *citizens of Argos.*
Argonautæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. *the crew of the ship Argo.*
Argos, i, n. sing. m. pl. 2. *a city in Greece.*
arguo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to show, to prove, to convict.*

arguor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be convinced.*
Arimĭnum, i, n. 2. *an ancient city of Italy.*
Aristobūlus, a, m. 2. *a name common to some of the high priests and kings of Judæa.*
Aristotĕles, is, m. 3. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher.*
arma, ōrum, n. pl. 2. *arms.*
armātus, a, um, pt. *armed.*
Armenia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia.*
Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*
armentum, i, n. 2. *a herd.*
armilla, æ, f. 1. *a bracelet.*
armo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to arm.*
armor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be armed.*
aro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plough.*
aror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be ploughed.*
arreptus, a, um, pt. *seized upon.*
arrĭpio, ĭpĕre, ipui, eptum, a. 3. (ad & rapio) *to seize upon.*
arripior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be seized upon.*
arrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & rogo) *to arrogate, to claim.*
arrŏgor, āri, atus sum, pass. *to be claimed.*
ars, tis, f. 3. *art.*
Artemisia, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Mausōlus king of Caria.*
artĭfex, ĭcis, c. 3. *an artist.*
arundo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a reed.*
Aruns, tis, m. 3. *the son of Tarquin the Proud.*
arx, cis, f. 3. *a citadel.*
Ascanius, i, m. 2. *the son of Æneas.*
ascendo. *See* adscendo.
Asia, æ, f. 1. *Asia.*
Asiatĭcus, i, m. 2. *a surname of Scipio, for his victories in Asia.*
Asĭna, æ, m. 1. *a name of the Cornelian family at Rome.*
asĭnus, i, m. 2. *an ass.*
asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *rough.*
aspergo. *See* adspergo.
as *or* ad-spernor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to spurn, to despise.*
aspis, ĭdis, f. 3. *an asp.*
assequūtus *or* cūtus, a, um, pt. *having obtained.*
as *or* ad-sĕquor, qui, cūtus *or* quūtus sum, d. 3. (ad & sequor) *to obtain, to overtake.*
as *or* ad-servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & servo) *to preserve.*
asservor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be served.*
as *or* ad-signo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & signo) *to assign.*
assurgo, surgĕre, surrexi, surrectum, n. 3. (ad & surgo) *to arise.*
astronomia, æ, f. 1. *astronomy.*
astūtus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *cunning.*
asȳlum, i, n. 2. *an asylum.*

at, conj. *but.*
Atalanta, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Schœneus, distinguished for her swiftness and beauty.*
Athēnæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *Athens, a city of Greece, sacred to Minerva.*
Atheniensis, is, m. 3. *an inhabitant of Athens.*
Atilius, i, m. 2. *a name of Regulus.*
Atlantĭcus, a, um, adj. *of Atlas;* mare Atlanticum, *the Atlantic sea or ocean.*
atque, conj. *and.*
atrociter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *fiercely, severely.*
Attălus, i, m. 2. *a king of Pergămus.*
attĕro, terĕre, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. (ad & tero) *to rub off.*
attĕror, teri, trītus sum, pass. *to be rubbed off.*
Atthis, ĭdis, f. 3. *Attica.*
Attĭca, æ, f. 1. *Attica, a country of Greece.*
attingo, ingĕre, ĭgi, actum, a. 3. (ad & tango) *to touch, to attain.*
attollo, ĕre, (pret. and sup. not used) a. 3. (ad & tollo) *to raise up.*
attrītus, a, um, pt. (from attĕro) *rubbed against, diminished.*
auctor, ōris, c. 3. *an author.*
auctoritas, ātis, f. 3. *authority.*
auctus, a, um, pt. *increased.*
audacia, æ, f. 1. *audacity, boldness.*
audax, ācis, adj. *bold, daring.*
audeo, dēre, sus sum, n. p. 2. *to dare.*
audio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to hear.*
audior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be heard.*
audītus, a, um, pt. *heard.*
audītus, ûs, m. 4. *a hearing.*
aufĕro, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum, irr. a. (abs & fero) *to take away.*
aufĕror, auferri, ablātus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*
aufŭgio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, n. 3. (abs & fugio) *to fly away.*
augendus, a, um, pt. *to be increased.*
augeo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 2. *to increase.*
augeor, gēri, ctus sum, pass. *to be increased.*
augurium, i, n. 2. *an augury.*
augustè, adv. *nobly.*
augustus, a, um, adj. *august, venerable.*
Augustus, i, m. 2. *the second emperor of Rome; he was so beloved by his people, that all the succeeding emperors took the name of Augustus.*
Aulis, ĭdos and ĭdis, f. 3. *a town in Bœotia.*
Aulus, i, m. 2. *a name common among the Romans.*
Aurelius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*
aureus, a, um, adj. *golden.*
aurīga, æ, m. 1. *a charioteer.*

auris, is, f. 3. *the ear.*
aurum, i, n. 2. *gold.*
auspicium, i, n. 2. *an auspice.*
ausus, a, um, pt. (from audeo) *daring, having dared.*
aut, conj. *or;* aut...aut, *either ...or.*
autem, conj. *but.*
autumnus, i, m. 2. *autumn.*
auxilium, i, n. 2. *help, aid.*
avaritia, æ, f. 1. *avarice.*
avĕho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (a & veho) *to carry away.*
avĕhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be carried away.*
avello, vellĕre, velli *or* vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. (a & vello) *to carry away, to pull away.*
avellor, velli, vulsus sum, pass. *to be carried away.*
Aventīnus, i, m. 2. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome stands.*
aversus, a, um, pt. *turned away;* from
averto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. (a & verto) *to avert, to turn away.*
avertor, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be turned away.*
avicŭla, æ, f. 1. *a small bird.*
avĭdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *greedy, eager.*
avis, is, f. 3. *a bird.*
avŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (a & voco) *to call away.*
avŏcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called away.*
avolatūrus, a, um, pt. *about to fly away.*
avŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (a & volo) *to fly away.*
avuncŭlus, i, m. 2. *an uncle.*
avus, i, m. 2. *a grandfather.*
Axĕnus, i, m. 2. (pontus) *the Euxine Sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the inhabitants.*

B.

Babўlon, ōnis, f. 3. *the metropolis of the ancient Chaldeans.*
Babylonia, æ, f. 1. *the country about Babylon.*
bacca, æ, f. 1. *a berry.*
Bacchus, i, m. 2. *one of the ancient deities, the son of Jupiter and Semĕle; the inventor and god of wine.*
Bactriāna, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia.*
Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Bactriana.*
bacŭlum, i, n. 2. *a staff.*
Bætis, is, m. 3. *a river in the southern part of Spain;* now, *the Guadalquivir.*
Bætĭcus, a, um, adj. *of* or *belonging to the country through which the Bætis flows.*
Bagrăda, æ, m. 1. *a river of Africa, near Utica, where Regulus killed a serpent* 120 *feet long.*
ballista, æ, f. 1. *a machine for throwing stones.*
Baltĭcus, a, um, adj. mare Balticum, *the Baltic Sea.*

barbărus, a, um, adj. *barbarous, savage;* barbări, *barbarians.*

Batăvus, a, um, adj. *of* or *pertaining to Holland.*

beatitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *blessedness, happiness.*

beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *happy.*

Bebrycia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia.*

Belgæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. *the inhabitants of part of Gaul.*

Belgĭcus, a, um, adj. *of* or *pertaining to Belgæ.*

Bellerŏphon, tis, m. 3. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra.*

bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *warlike.*

bellĭcus, a, um, adj. *warlike.*

belligĕror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to carry on war.*

bello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wage war, to contend.*

bellua, æ, f. 1. *a beast, a brute.*

bellum, i, n. 2. *war.*

Belus, i, m. 2. *one of the most ancient kings of Babylon.*

bene, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optĭmè) *well, finely;* bene pugnāre, *to fight successfully.*

beneficium, i, n. 2. *a benefit, a kindness.*

benevolentia, æ, f. 1. *benevolence, good will.*

benignè, adv. *kindly.*

benignus, a, um, adj. *kind, benign.*

bestia, æ, f. 1. *a beast.*

Bestia, æ, m. 1. *a Roman consul.*

Bias, antis, m. 3. *a famous philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

bibliothēca, æ, f. 1. *a library.*

bibo, ĕre, i, ĭtum, a. 3. *to imbibe, to drink;* colōrem, *to receive a colour.*

bibor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be drunk, to be imbibed.*

Bibŭlus, i, m. 2. *a Roman, who was consul with Julius Cæsar.*

bini, æ, a, num. adj. *every two, two.*

bipes, ĕdis, adj. *two-footed.*

bis, num. adv. *twice.*

Bithynia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor.*

blanditia, æ, f. 1. *a compliment;* blanditiæ, pl. *blandishments, caresses, flattery.*

blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *tender, flattering.*

Bœotia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Greece.*

bonĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *goodness.*

bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optĭmus) *good, happy;* bonum, *a good thing;* bona, pl. *an estate, goods.*

Boreālis, e, adj. *northern.*

Boreas, æ, m. 1. *the north wind.*

Borysthĕnes, æ, m. 1. *a large river of Scythia, which flows into the Euxine.*

Borysthĕnis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a*

town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.

bos, bŏvis, c. 3. *an ox, a cow.*

Bosphŏrus *or* Bospŏrus, i, m. 2. *two straits at the confines of Europe and Asia; one the Thracian,* now, *the Straits of Constantinople; the other, the Cimmerian,* now, *the Straits of Caffa.*

brachium, i, n. 2. *the arm.*

brevĭ, adv. *shortly, briefly.*

brevis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *short.*

brevĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *shortness, brevity.*

Brigantia, æ, f. 1. *a lake of Rhætia,* now, *lake Constance.*

Britannia, æ, f. 1. *Great Britain.*

Britannĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain, British.*

Britannus, a, um, adj. *British;* Britanni, *the Britons.*

bruma, æ, f. 1. *winter, the shortest day.*

Bruttium, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Italy.*

Bruttii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Italy.*

Brutus, i, m. 2. *a noble family of Rome.*

Bucephălus, i, m. 2. *Alexander's war-horse.*

Bucephălos, i, f. 2. *a city of India, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*

buxeus, a, um, adj. *of box, of the colour of box-wood.*

Byzantium, i, n. 2. *a large town in Thrace;* now, *Constantinople.*

C.

C. *stands for Caius.*

Cabīra, ind. *a town of Paphlagonia.*

cacūmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *the top, the summit.*

cadens, tis, pt. *falling.*

Cadmus, i, m. 2. *the son of Agēnor, king of the Phœnicians.*

cădo, cadĕre, cecĭdi, cāsum, n. 3. *to fall.*

Cæcilius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

Cæcŭbum, i, n. 2. *a town of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Cæcŭbus, a, um, adj. *of Cæcubum.*

cædes, is, f. 3. *slaughter.*

cædo, cædĕre, cecīdi, cæsum, a. 3. *to cut, to kill.*

cædor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be slain.*

cælātus, a, um, pt. *engraved;* columnæ cælātæ, *fluted columns.*

cælo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1, *to carve, to engrave.*

cælor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be carved.*

cæpe, n. indec. *an onion.*

Cæpio, ōnis, m. 3. *a Roman consul.*

Cæsar, ăris, m. 3. *a surname given to the Julian family, at Rome.*

cæstus, ûs, m. 4. *a cæstus:* (*a piece of lead fastened with thongs of leather to the hand, and used in boxing.*)
cæsus, a, um, pt. *cut, slain.*
cæter, *or* ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, ădj. *the other, the rest.*
cæterùm, adv. *in other respects, but.*
Caius, i, m. 2. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
Calais, is, m. 3. *the son of* Boreas.
calămĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *a calamity.*
calathiscus, i, m. 2. *a basket.*
calefăcio, făcĕre, fēci, factum, a. 3. *to warm, to make warm.*
calefio, fiĕri, factus sum, irr. *to be warmed.*
calefactus, a, um, pt. (from calefio) *warmed.*
calĭdŭs, a, um, adj. *warm.*
callĭdus, a, um, adj. *cunning, shrewd.*
calor, ōris, m. 3. *warmth, heat.*
Calpe, es, f. 1. *a hill in Spain.*—See Abȳla.
Calpurnius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
Calydonius, a, um, adj. *of* or *belonging to Calydon, a city in Greece.*
camēlus, i, c. 2. *a camel.*
Camillus, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*
Campania, æ, f. 1. *a country of Italy.*
campestris, e, adj. *even, plain.*
campus, i, m. 2. *a plain, a field.*
cancer, cri, m. 2. *a crab.*
candĭdus, a, um, adj. *white.*
candor, ōris, m. 3. *bright whiteness.*
canens, tis, pt. *singing.*
canis, is, c. 3. *a dog.*
Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *a small village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
cano, canĕre, cecĭni, cantum, a. 3. *to sing:* (of instruments) *to blow.*
cantans, tis, pt. *singing.*
canthărus, i, m. 2. *a beetle.*
Cantium, i, n. 2. *the county of Kent, in England.*
canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (cano) *to sing, to repeat often.*
cantus, ûs, m. 4. *a song:* (of the cock) *crowing.*
capesso, ĕre, īvi, itum, a. 3. (capio) *to take, to enter upon the management.*
capiendus, a, um, pt. *to be taken.*
capiens, tis, pt. *taking.*
căpio, capĕre, cēpi, captum, a. 3. *to take, to take captive, to enjoy.*
capior, capi, captus sum, pass. *to be taken.*
capitālis, e, adj. (ior, sup. car.) *capital, mortal, pernicious.*
capitolium, i, n. 2. *the capi-*

tol, the citadel on the Capitoline hill.

capra, æ, f. 1. *a goat.*

captīvus, a, um, adj. *captive.*

capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (capio) *to catch at;* auguria, *to watch for auguries.*

captus, a, um, pt. *taken.*

Capua, æ, f. 1. *the chief city of Campania.*

caput, ĭtis, n. 3. *a head, life, a capital city;* capĭtis damnāre, *to condemn to death;* præcipua capĭta, *the chief points.*

carbonarius, i, m. 2. *a collier.*

carcer, ĕris, m. 3. *a prison.*

carens, tis, pt. *wanting.*

careo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to be without, to be deprived of, not to have, to want.*

Cares, ium, m. pl. 3. *the people of Caria.*

Caria, æ, f. 1. *a country in Asia Minor.*

carĭca, æ, f. 1. *a fig.*

carmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a song, a poem.*

Carneădes, is, m. 3. *a learned philosopher of Cyrēnæ.*

caro, carnis, f. 3. *meat, flesh.*

carpentum, i, n. 2. *a chariot, a waggon.*

Carpitani, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Spain.*

carpo, pere, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to pluck, to tear.*

carpor, pi, ptus sum, pass. *to be plucked.*

Carræ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *a city of Mesopotamia.*

Carthaginiensis, e, adj. *of* or *belonging to Carthage.*

Carthāgo, ĭnis, f. 3. *Carthage, a city in Africa.*

carus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *dear.*

casa, æ, f. 1. *a cottage, a hut.*

Casca, æ, m. 1. *one of the Romans who slew Cæsar.*

caseus, i, m. 2. *cheese.*

Cassander, dri, m. 2. *the name of a Macedonian.*

Cassiŏpe, es, f. 1. *the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromĕda.*

Cassius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

Castalius, a, um, adj. *of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis.*

castigātus, a, um, pt. *chastised.*

castīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to chastise.*

castīgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be chastised.*

castrum, i, n. 2. *a castle;* castra, ōrum, pl. *a camp;* castra ponĕre, *to pitch a camp.*

casus, ûs, m. 4. *an accident, an event.*

Catabathmus, i, f. 2. *a valley in Egypt.*

Catăna, æ, f. 1. *a city of Sicily.*

Catanensis, e, adj. *belonging to Catana.*

Catiēnus, i, m. 2. Catiēnus Plotīnus, *a man who loved*

circuĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *a circuit.*
circumdătus, a, um, pt. *surrounded, placed round.*
circumdo, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, a. 1. (circum & do) *to surround, to lead round.*
circumdor, dări, dătus sum, pass. *to be surrounded.*
circumeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (circum & eo) *to go round, to visit.*
circumfluens, tis, pt. *flowing round.*
circumfluo, uĕre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. (circum & fluo) *to flow round.*
circumiens, euntis, pt. *going round.*
circumjăcens, tis, pt. *lying near.*
circumjăceo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, n. 2. (circum & jaceo) *to lie near*, or *about.*
circumstans, tis, pt. *standing round.*
circumsto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum *or* stātum, n. 1. (circum & sto) *to stand round.*
circumveniens, tis, pt. *surrounding.*
circumvĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, a. 4. (circum & venio) *to surround, to circumvent.*
circumvenior, venīri, ventus sum, pass. *to be surrounded.*
circumventus, a, um, pt. *surrounded.*
Ciris, is, f. 3. *a name of Scylla, the daughter of Nisus.*
Cisalpīnus, a, um, adj. *Cisalpine, on this side of the Alps.*
Cithæron, ōnis, m. 3. *a mountain of Bœotia.*
citò, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *quickly.*
citus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *quick.*
cĭtra, pr. & adv. *on this side, without.*
civĭcus, a, um, adj. *civic;* corōna civĭca, *a civic crown.*
civĭlis, e, adj. (ior, sup. car.) *of a city, civil.*
civis, is, c. 3. *a citizen.*
civĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *a city, a state, a constitution, the right of citizenship.*
clades, is, f. 3. *an overthrow, slaughter.*
clam, pr. *without the knowledge of;* adv. *privately, secretly.*
clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry out, to call on.*
clamor, ōris, m. 3. *a clamour, a cry.*
clandestīnus, a, um, adj. *secret, clandestine.*
clarĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *celebrity.*
clarus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *clear, famous, loud.*
Claudius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
claudo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to close, to shut.*
claudor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be closed.*
claudus, a, um, adj. *lame.*
clausus, a, um, pt. *shut up.*
clavus, i, m. 2. *a key.*
clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*

clementia, æ, f. 1. *clemency, mildness.*
Cleopātra, æ, f. 1. *an Egyptian queen.*
cloāca, æ, f. 1. *a drain.*
Cluentius, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*
Clusium, i, n. 2. *a city of Etruria, in Italy.*
clypeus, i, m. 2. *a shield.*
Cn. stands for
Cneius, i, m. 2. *a prænōmen common to the Romans.*
coactus, a, um, pt. (from cōgo) *collected, assembled together.*
coccyx, ȳgis *or* ȳcis, m. 3. *a cuckoo.*
Cocles, ĭtis, m. 3. *a Roman much celebrated for his bravery.*
coctĭlis, e, adj. *dried, burnt, baked;* laterĕulus, *brick.*
coctus, a, um, pt. *baked, boiled;* latĕres cocti, *bricks.*
cœlum, i, n. sing. m. pl. 2. *heaven, the climate.*
cœna, æ, f. 1. *a supper.*
cœpi, isse, def. pret. *I begin,* or *have begun.*
cœptus, a, um, pt. *begun.*
coërceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (con & arceo) *to tame, to restrain, to control.*
cogitatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a thought, a reflection.*
cogitātum, i, n. 2. *a thought.*
cogĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to think.*
cognĭtus, a, um, pt. *known.*
cognōmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a surname.*
cognosco, oscĕre, ōvi, ĭtum, a. 3. (con & nosco) *to know, to learn;* de causâ, *to decide a law-suit.*
cognoscor, osci, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be known.*
cōgo, cogĕre, coēgi, coactum, a. 3. (con & ago) *to compel, to hold together, to collect;* agmen, *to close the train.*
cōgor, gi, actus sum, pass. *to be collected.*
cohæreo, rēre, si, sum, n. 2. (con & hæreo) *to hang together, to agree, to be joined to.*
cohĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (con & habeo) *to hold back, to restrain.*
cohibeor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be restrained.*
cohors, tis, f. 3. *a cohort, the tenth part of a legion.*
Colchis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a country of Asia.*
collābor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (con & labor) *to fall down.*
collāre, is, n. 3. *a collar, a necklace.*
Collatīnus, i, m. 2. *surnamed Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*
collectus, a, um, pt. *collected.*
collēga, æ, m. 1. *a colleague.*
collegium, i, n. 2. *a college, a company.*
collĭgo, igĕre, ēgi, ectum, a.

3. (con & lego) *to collect.*

colligor, ĭgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be collected.*

collis, is, m. 3. *a hill.*

collocātus, a, um, pt. *placed.*

collŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & loco) *to place, to arrange.*

collŏcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be placed.*

colloquium, i, n. 2. *conversation, an interview.*

collŏquor, qui, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, d. 3. (con & loquor) *to speak with one.*

collum, i, n. 2. *the neck.*

colo, colĕre, colui, cultum, a. 3. *to cultivate, to respect, to pay honour to, to inhabit.*

color, coli, cultus sum, pass. *to be cultivated.*

colonia, æ, f. 1. *a colony.*

colōnus, i, m. 2. *a colonist.*

color & os, ōris, m. 3. *a colour.*

columba, æ, f. 1. *a dove, a pigeon.*

columbāre, is, n. 3. *a dove-cot.*

columna, æ, f. 1. *a column.*

combūro, urĕre, ussi, ustum, a. 3. (con & buro, *for* ure) *to burn with fire, to burn.*

comĕdendus, a, um, pt. *to be eaten* or *fed upon.*

comĕdo, edĕre, ēdi, ēsum & estum, a. 3. (con & ĕdo) *to eat up.*

comĕdor, ĕdi, ēsus *or* estus sum, pass. *to be consumed.*

comes, ĭtis, c. 3. *a companion.*

comissor *or* **commissor**, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to go to a feast, to go to.*

comĭtans, tis, pt. *accompanying.*

comitātus, a, um, pt. *accompanying.*

comĭtor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to accompany.*

commemŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & memŏro) *to commemorate, to mention.*

commemŏror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be mentioned.*

commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & mando) *to commend.*

commendor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be commended.*

commeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (con & meo) *to go, to move, to go together.*

commercium, i, n. 2. *commerce, intercourse.*

commigro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (con & migro) *to emigrate.*

comminuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (con & minuo) *to diminish, to bruise, to break in pieces.*

comminuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be diminished.*

comminūtus, a, um, pt. *diminished, broken in pieces.*

committo, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (con & mitto) *to commit, to intrust;* pugnam, *to begin a battle;* crimen, *to commit a crime.*

committor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be committed.*

commissus, a, um, pt. *intrusted.*
commodĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *a convenience.*
commŏdum, i, n. 2. *an advantage.*
commŏrior, mŏri & morīri, mortuus sum, d. 3. and 4. (con & morior) *to die together* or *with.*
commŏror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. (con & moror) *to reside, to stay at.*
commōtus, a, um, pt. *moved.*
commŏveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (con & moveo) *to move;* bellum, *to begin a war.*
commŏveor, ovēri, ōtus sum, pass. *to be moved.*
communĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (from commūnis) *to communicate.*
commūnis, e, adj. *common.*
comœdia, æ, f. 1. *a comedy.*
comparātus, a, um, pt. *compared, procured.*
compăro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & paro) *to compare, to gain, to procure.*
compăror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be compared.*
compello, pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. (con & pello) *to drive, to move;* in fugam, *to put to flight.*
compellor, elli, ulsus sum, pass. *to be driven.*
compenso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & penso) *to compensate, to esteem highly.*
compĕrio, erīre, ĕri, ertum, a. 4. (con & pario) *to learn, to discover.*
complector, ecti, exus sum, d. 3. (con & plector) *to embrace, to take hold of;* complecti amōre, *to love.*
compōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (con & pono) *to compose, to put together, to finish, to compare.*
compōnor, ni, sĭtus sum, pass. *to be put together.*
composĭtus, a, um, pt. *finished.*
comprehendendus, a, um, pt. *to be seized.*
comprehendo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (con & prehendo) *to comprehend, to seize on.*
comprehendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be comprehended.*
comprehensus, a, um, pt. *seized.*
compulsus, a, um, pt. *compelled, driven.*
conātus, a, um, pt. *having endeavoured, endeavouring.*
concēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, a. 3. (con & cedo) *to yield, to permit.*
concēdor, di, ssus sum, pass. *to be conceded.*
conceptus, a, um, pt. *conceived.*
concessus, a, um, pt. *yielded.*
concha, æ, f. 1. *a shell-fish.*
conchylium, i, n. 2. *a shell-fish.*
concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

to conciliate, to unite, to reconcile; sibi, *to acquire for one's self, to gain.*

concio, ōnis, f. 3. *an assembly, an assembly of the people.*

concĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (con & capio) *to conceive, to form, to draw up.*

concĭpior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be conceived.*

concĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (con & cito) *to excite, to raise.*

concĭtor, ōris, m. 3. *one who excites, a disturber.*

concŏquo, quĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (con & coquo) *to boil, to digest.*

concŏquor, qui, ctus sum, pass. *to be boiled.*

concordia, æ, f. 1. *concord, agreement.*

concrēdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. 3. (con & credo) *to intrust, to venture.*

concrĕmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & crĕmo) *to burn with,* or *together.*

concrĕmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be burnt with.*

concurro, currĕre, curri *or* cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (con & curro) *to run together.*

concurrĭtur, pass. imp. *it is run.*

concussus, a, um, pt. *shaken, moved.*

concŭtio, utĕre, ussi, ussum, a. 3. (con & quatio) *to shake, to trouble.*

concŭtior, cŭti, cussus sum, pass. *to be shaken.*

condendus, a, um, pt. *to be laid up, to be built.*

condens, tis, pt. *building, hiding.*

conditio, ōnis, f. 3. *condition, situation, a proposal, terms;* conditiōnem accipĕre, *to accept a proposal.*

condĭtus, a, um, pt. *built.*

condo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. (con & do) *to found, to build, to conceal.*

condor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be founded.*

condūco, ucĕre, uxi, ctum, a. 3. (con & duco) *to hire, to contract.*

confectus, a, um, pt. *finished, worn out.*

confĕro, conferre, contŭli, collātum, irr. a. (con & fero) *to bring together, to heap up;* se conferre, *to betake one's self, to go.*

confĕror, conferri, collātus sum, pass. *to be brought together.*

confĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (con & facio) *to make, to finish, to ruin, to destroy;* senectūte, *to weaken;* plāgis, *to strike severely;* bellum, *to end a war.*

confĭcior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be finished.*

conflātus, a, um, pt. *blown together, composed.*

conflīgo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3.

(con & fligo) *to contend, to engage.*

conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & flo) *to melt together, to unite, to compose.*

conflor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be blown together.*

confluo, ŭere, uxi, uxum, n. 3. (con & fluo) *to flow together, to go in numbers.*

confŏdio, oděre, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. (con & fodio) *to dig, to stab.*

confŏdior, ŏdi, ossus sum, pass. *to be stabbed.*

confossus, a, um, pt. *stabbed.*

confŭgio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, n. 3. (con & fugio) *to fly to* or *with.*

congĕro, rĕre, ssi, stum, a. 3. (con & gero) *to heap up, to accumulate.*

congrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, d. 3. (con & gradior) *to encounter, to fight.*

congregātus, a, um, pt. *assembled.*

congrĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & grex) *to assemble.*

congrĕgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be assembled.*

conjectus, a, um, pt. *cast, conjectured.*

conjĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (con & jacio) *to throw in, to conjecture.*

conjĭcior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be thrown in.*

conjugium, i, n. 2. *marriage.*

conjunctus, a, um, pt. *united.*

conjungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (con & jungo) *to unite, to bind.*

conjungor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be united.*

conjurātus, a, um, pt. *conspired.*

conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & juro) *to conjure* or *conspire.*

conjūror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be sworn together.*

conjux *or* unx, ŭgis, c. 3. *a spouse.*

conor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to attempt, to venture.*

conquĕror, ri, stus sum, d. 3. (con & queror) *to complain, to lament.*

conscendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (con & scando) *to climb, to ascend.*

conscendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be ascended.*

conscensus, a, um, pt. *ascended.*

consĕcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & sacro) *to consecrate, to dedicate, to devote.*

consĕcror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be devoted.*

conscisco, iscĕre, īvi, ītum, a. 3. (con & scisco) *to commit, to be guilty of;* sibi mortem consciscĕre, *to kill one's self.*

consenesco, senescĕre, senui, (sup. not used) inc. 3.

(con & senesco) *to grow old.*

consentio, tīre, si, sum, n. 4. (con & sentio) *to consent, to agree, to unite.*

consĕquor, qui, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, d. 3. (con & sequor) *to gain, to obtain.*

consequūtus *or* -cūtus, a, um, pt. *having obtained, following.*

consĕro, erĕre, erui, ertum, a. 3. (con & sero) *to join, to put together;* pugnam, *to join battle.*

conservandus, a, um, pt. *to be preserved.*

conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & servo) *to preserve, to maintain.*

conservor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be preserved.*

consĭdens, tis, pt. *sitting together.*

consīdens, tis, pt. *encamping.*

consĭdeo, idēre, ēdi, essum, n. 2. (con & sedeo) *to sit together.*

consīdo, idĕre, ēdi, essum, n. 3. (con & sido) *to sit down, to encamp.*

consilium, i, n. 2. *a council, counsel, design, intention.*

consisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (the sup. is seldom used) n. 3. (con & sisto) *to stand, to consist.*

consōlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. (con & solor) *to comfort, to console.*

conspectus, a, um, pt. *seen.*

conspectus, ûs, m. 4. *a sight;* in conspectu, *in the sight of.*

conspicātus, a, um, pt. *having beheld.*

conspĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (con & specio) *to behold, to see.*

conspĭcior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be seen.*

conspĭcor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to behold.*

conspicuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous, distinguished.*

constans, tis, adj. *constant, steady.*

constĭtuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (con & statuo) *to appoint, to establish.*

constituor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be appointed.*

constitūtus, a, um, pt. *established.*

consto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum & stātum, n. 1. (con & sto) *to consist of;* constat, imp. *it is certain, evident, known.*

construo, uĕre, uxi, uctum, a. 3. (con & struo) *to build up, to heap up.*

consuesco, escĕre, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. (con & suesco) *to be accustomed.*

consuetūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *habit, custom.*

consul, ŭlis, m. 3. *a consul.*

consulāris, e, adj. *of* or *pertaining to the consul;* (vir,) *one who has been a consul.*

consulātus, ûs, m. 4. *the consulship.*

consŭlens, tis, pt. *consulting.*
consŭlo, ŭlĕre, ŭlŭi, ultum, a. 3. *to advise, to consult.*
consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to advise together, to consult.*
consūmo, umĕre, umpsi *or* umsi, umptum *or* umtum, a. 3. (con & sumo) *to consume, to waste.*
consūmor, mi, ptus *or* tus sum, pass. *to be consumed.*
consumptus *or* -tus, a, um, pt. *wasted.*
contagiōsus, a, um, adj. *contagious.*
contemnendus, a, um, pt. *to be despised.*
contemno, nĕre, psi *or* si, ptum *or* tum, a. 3. (con & temno) *to despise.*
contemnor, ni, ptus *or* tus sum, pass. *to be despised.*
contemplātus, a, um, pt. *observing, regarding.*
contemplor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to contemplate, to regard.*
contemptim, adv. *with contempt, contemptuously.*
contemtus *or* -ptus, a, um, pt. *despised.*
contemtus *or* -ptus, ûs, m. 4. *contempt.*
contendo, dĕre, di, sum *or* tum, a. & n. 3. (con & tendo) *to contend, to go to;* alĭquid ab alĭquo, *to demand something of some one.*
contentio, ōnis, f. 3. *contention, an effort.*
contentus, a, um, adj. *content.*
contĕro, terĕre, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. (con & tero) *to break, to pound, to waste.*
contĕror, tĕri, trītus sum, pass. *to be pounded, to be wasted.*
contĭnens, tis, pt. and adj. *joining, continued, temperate;* subs. f. 3. *the continent* or *main land.*
contĭneo, inēre, inui, entum, a. 2. (con & teneo) *to hold in, to contain.*
contingo, tingĕre, tĭgi, tactum, a. 3. (con & tango) *to touch.*
contingit, imp. *it happens;* mihi, *I have the fortune,* or *it happens to me.*
continuus, a, um, adj. *continued, adjoining.*
contra, pr. *against, opposite to;* adv. *on the other hand.*
contractus, a, um, pt. *contracted.*
contradīco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (contra & dico) *to contradict.*
contradīcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be contradicted.*
contradictus, a, um, pt. *contradicted, opposed.*
contrăho, here, xi, ctum, a. 3. (con & traho) *to contract.*
contrăhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be contracted.*
contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary.*
contueor, ēri, ĭtus sum, d. 2.

(con & tueor) *to regard, to gaze upon, to survey.*

contundo, tundĕre, tŭdi, tūsum, a. 3. (con & tundo) *to beat, to bruise, to crush.*

contundor, undi, ūsus sum, pass. *to be bruised.*

contūsus, a, um, pt. *beaten, bruised.*

convalesco, escĕre, ui, ĭtum, inc. 3. (con & valesco) *to grow well, to recover.*

convĕnio, enīre, ēni, entum, n. 4. (con & venio) *to meet, to come together.*

converto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. (con & verto) *to convert into, to change;* se in preces, *to turn to entreating.*

convertor, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be changed;* in fugam, *to fly.*

conversus, a, um, pt. *changed, turned.*

convicium, i, n. 2. *loud noise, scolding, reproach.*

convivium, i, n. 2. *a feast, a banquet.*

convŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & voco) *to call together.*

convŏcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called together.*

convolvo, vĕre, vi, ūtum, a. 3. (con & volvo) *to roll together.*

convolvor, vi, ūtus sum, pass. *to be rolled together;* se, *to roll one's self together.*

coopĕrio, īre, ui, tum, a. 4. (pario) *to cover.*

copia, æ, f. 1. *an abundance, a multitude, a swarm;* copiæ, pl. *forces, troops.*

copiosè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *copiously.*

coquo, quĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bake, to boil.*

coquor, qui, ctus sum, pass. *to be boiled.*

coquus, i, m. 2. *a cook.*

cor, cordis, n. 3. *the heart.*

coram, pr. *in the presence of, before;* adv. *openly.*

Corcȳra, æ, f. 1. *an island,* now, *Corfu.*

Corinthus, i, f. 2. *Corinth, a city of Greece.*

Corinthius, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth.*

Coriŏli, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a town of Latium.*

Coriolānus, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*

corium, i, n. 2. *the skin.*

Cornelia, æ, f. 1. *a noble Roman lady.*

Cornelius, i, m. 2. *the surname of an illustrious family at Rome.*

cornix, īcis, f. 3. *a crow.*

cornu, u, n. 4. *a horn.*

corōna, æ, f. 1. *a crown.*

corpus, ŏris, n. 3. *a body, a corpse.*

correptus, a, um, pt. *seized.*

corrĭgo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (con & rego) *to straighten, to make better, to correct.*

corrĭpio, ipĕre, ipui, eptum,

a. 3. (con & rapio) *to seize on.*

corrĭpior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be seized on.*

corrōdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (con & rodo) *to gnaw, to corrode.*

corrōdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be gnawed, to be corroded.*

corrōsus, a, um, pt. *gnawed, corroded.*

corruens, tis, pt. *falling down.*

corrumpo, umpĕre, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. (con & rumpo) *to corrupt, to bribe, to lead astray, to spoil, to hurt.*

corrumpor, umpi, uptus sum, pass. *to be corrupted.*

corruo, uĕre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 3. (con & ruo) *to fall, to decay.*

corruptus, a, um, pt. *bribed.*

Corsĭca, æ, f. 1. *an island in the Mediterranean.*

Corvīnus, i, m. 2. *a surname given to Valerius Maximus.*

corvus, i, m. 2. *a raven.*

Corycius, a, um, adj. *of Corȳcus, a city and mountain of Cilicia;* antrum Corycium, *a cave near this city.*

Cos. stands for *Consul*, singular.

Coss. stands for *Consules*, plural.

Cotta, æ, m. 1. *a Roman consul.*

crater, ēris, m. 3. *a goblet, a crater, the mouth of a volcano.*

Crates, is, m. 3. *a Theban philosopher.*

Crassus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

creātus, a, um, pt. *chosen.*

creber, ra, rum, adj. *frequent.*

crebrò, adv. *frequently.*

credo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to believe, to trust.*

credor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be believed.*

Creměra, æ, f. 1. *a river of Tuscany, famous for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

cremo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to burn.*

cremor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be burnt.*

creo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to choose, to create, to elect.*

creor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be chosen.*

crescens, tis, pt. *growing.*

cresco, escĕre, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to increase, to grow.*

Creta, æ, f. 1. *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.*

Cretensis, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*

crimen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a crime, an accusation.*

crinis, is, m. 3. *the hair.*

Crixus, i, m. 2. *a leader of gladiators.*

crocodīlus, i, m. 2. *a crocodile.*

cruciātus, a, um, pt. *tormented.*

cruciātus, ûs, m. 4. *torture, torment.*

crucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to torment.*
crucior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be tormented.*
crudēlis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *cruel.*
crudelĭter, adv. *cruelly.*
crudus, a, um, adj. *rough, raw.*
cruor, ōris, m. 3. *blood, gore.*
crus, uris, n. 3. *the leg.*
crux, crucis, f. 3. *a cross.*
culex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a gnat.*
culpa, æ, f. 1. *a fault, guilt, blame.*
culpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blame.*
cultellus, i, m. 2. *a knife.*
cultus, a, um, pt. (from colo) *cultivated, dressed.*
cum, pr. *with;* adv. *when;* cŭm....tum, *not only....but also.*
cunctatio, ōnis, f. 3. *delay, a delaying, hesitation.*
cunicŭlus, i, m. 2. *a rabbit.*
cupidĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *a desire.*
cupīdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *desire.*
cupĭdus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
cupiens, tis, pt. *desiring.*
cupio, ĕre, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 3. *to desire.*
cur, adv. *why, wherefore.*
cura, æ, f. 1. *care, anxiety.*
Cures, ium, f. pl. 3. *a city of Italy.*
curia, æ, f. 1. *the curia,* (a division of the people,) *the place of assembling.*
Curiatii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the name of an Alban family; three of this family fought with the Horatii, and were defeated by them.*
curo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take care of, to be concerned;* non curo, *I care not.*
currens, tis, pt. *running.*
curro, ĕre, cŭcurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run.*
currus, ûs, m. 4. *a chariot.*
Cursor, ōris, m. 3. *the name of a noble Roman.*
cursus, ûs, m. 4. *a course, a running.*
curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
custodia, æ, f. 1. *a prison, a guard.*
custōdio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to guard, to watch.*
custos, ōdis, c. 3. *a guard.*
cutis, is, f. 3. *the skin.*
cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
Cyclădes, um, f. pl. 3. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago.*
Cyclōpes, um, m. pl. 3. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily.*
Cydnus, i, m. 2. *a river of Cilicia.*
Cyllēne, es, f. 1. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
cymba, æ, f. 1. *a boat.*
cymbălum, i, n. 2. *a cymbal.*
Cynĭcus, i, m. 2. *a Cynic, (a sect of philosophers.)*
Cynocephălæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *a town of Thessaly.*
Cynocephăli, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
Cynocephălus, i, m. 2. *a god of the Egyptians.*

Cynossēma, ătis, n. 3. *a promontory of Thrace, where queen Hecŭba was buried.*
Cynthus, i, m. 2. *a hill near Delos.*
Cyrēnæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *a city of Africa.*
Cyrenaïca, æ, f. 1. *a country of Africa, so called from its capital Cyrenæ* or *-e.*
Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Cyrenæ.*
Cyrenensis, e, adj. *of Cyrenæ.*
Cyrnus, i, f. 2. *the island Corsica.*
Cyrus, i, m. 2. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*
Cyzĭcus, i, f. 2. *the name of an island; a town named from the same.*

D.

Dædălus, i, m. 2. *an ingenious Athenian artist.*
damnandus, a, um, pt. *to be condemned.*
damnātus, a, um, pt. *condemned.*
damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to condemn.*
damnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be condemned.*
damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious.*
Danăus, i, m. 2. *a king of the Argives, and brother of Ægyptus.*
dandus, a, um, pt. *to be given.*
dans, tis, pt. *giving.*
Danŭbius, i, m. 2. *the Danube, the greatest river in Europe.*
daps, dapis, f. 3. (nom. seldom used) *a feast, a meal.*
Dardania, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor.*
datūrus, a, um, pt. *about to give.*
dătus, a, um, pt. (from do) *given.*
de, pr. *from, of, concerning.*
dea, æ, f. 1. *a goddess.*
debellātus, a, um, pt. *conquered.*
debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & bello) *to conquer, to subdue.*
debellor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be conquered.*
debeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to owe, to be obliged.*
debeor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be due.*
debilĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weaken.*
debilĭtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be weakened.*
debĭtus, a, um, pt. *due, deserved, owing.*
decēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (de & cedo) *to depart, to yield, to die.*
decerno, cernĕre, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. (de & cerno) *to decide, to fight, to discern, to decree.*
decernor, cerni, crētus sum, pass. *to be decided, to be decreed.*
Decemvĭri, ōrum, m. pl. 2.

ten men appointed to fix laws for the Romans, who for a short time governed instead of consuls.

decerpo, ĕre, si, tum, a. 3. (de & carpo) *to pluck off, to lessen.*

decerpor, i, tus sum, pass. *to be plucked off.*

decĭdo, idĕre, ĭdi, (sup. not used) n. 3. (de & cado) *to fall off, to fall.*

decĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the tenth.*

Decius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*

declāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & claro) *to declare, to show.*

decoctus, a, um, pt. *boiled.*

decŏquo, quĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (de & coquo) *to boil, to boil away.*

decŏquor, qui, ctus sum, pass. *to be boiled away.*

decōrus, a, um, adj. *adorned, decorous, beautiful.*

decrētus, a, um, pt. *decreed, decided.*

decresco, crescere, crēvi, crētum, n. 3. (de & cresco) *to decrease, to decay.*

decumbo, umbere, ubui, ubĭtum, n. 3. (de & cubo) *to lie down.*

decurro, currĕre, curri and cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (de & curro) *to flow down.*

deditio, ōnis, f. 3. *a surrender.*

dedĭtus, a, um, pt. *surrendered.*

dedo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to surrender, to deliver up.*

dedor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be surrendered.*

dedūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (de & duco) *to lead forth.*

dedūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led forth.*

deductus, a, um, pt. *led forth.*

defatigātus, a, um, pt. *fatigued.*

defatīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & fatīgo) *to weary.*

defatīgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be wearied.*

defendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (de & fendo, not used) *to defend.*

defendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be defended.*

defensus, a, um, pt. *defended.*

defĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irr. a. (de & fero) *to bring, to confer.*

deferŏr, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be brought.*

deficiens, tis, pt. *failing, being in an eclipse.*

defĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. & n. 3. (de & facio) *to decrease, to want, to be in an eclipse.*

defleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. (de & fleo) *to deplore, to weep for.*

defleor, ēri, ētus sum, pass. *to be wept for.*

defluo, uĕre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. (de & fluo) *to flow down.*

defŏdio, ŏdĕre, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. (de & fodio) *to bury.*

defŏdior, ōdi, ossus sum, pass. *to be buried.*

deformĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *deformity.*

defossus, a, um, pt. *buried, dug out.*

defunctus, a, um, pt. *finished, dead.*

defungor, gi, ctus sum, d. 3. (de & fungor) *to finish, to make an end of.*

degens, tis, pt. *living.*

dēgo, gĕre, gi, (sup. not used) a. & n. 3. (de & ago) *to lead, to dwell.*

degusto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & gusto) *to taste.*

deinde, adv. *then, further, after that.*

Deiotărus, i, m. 2. *a man who was made king of Galatia by Pompey.*

dejectus, a, um, pt. *cast down.*

dejĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (de & jacio) *to cast down.*

dejicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be cast down.*

delābor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (de & labor) *to fall down, to run into.*

delapsus, a, um, pt. *fallen.*

delātus, a, um, pt. *conferred.*

delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & lacto) *to delight, to please.*

delectus, a, um, pt. *chosen.*

delendus, a, um, pt. *to be destroyed.*

deleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to extinguish, to destroy, to ruin.*

deleor, ēri, ētus sum, pass. *to be destroyed.*

delētus, a, um, pt. *destroyed.*

delicium, i, n. 2. (in the sing.) deliciæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *pleasure, delights.*

delictum, i, n. 2. *a crime, a fault.*

delĭgo, ĭgĕre, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. (de & lego) *to select.*

delĭgor, ĭgi, ectus sum, pass *to be selected.*

Delphĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Delphos.*

Delphi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a city of Phocis, where was the oracle of Apollo.*

delphinus, i, m. 2. *a dolphin.*

Delta, æ, f. 1. *a part of Ægypt, so called from its resemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.*

delūbrum, i, n. 2. *a temple, a shrine.*

Delus, *or* -os, i, f. 2. *an island in the Ægean sea, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*

Demarātus, i, m. 2. *a rich merchant of Corinth, and father of Tarquin, the fifth king of Rome.*

demergo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (de & mergo) *to plunge, to sink.*

demergor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be sunk.*
demersus, a, um, pt. *sunk.*
Demetrius, i, m. 2. *a Macedonian prince.*
demissus, a, um, pt. *cast down.*
demitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (de & mitto) *to throw downwards, to let down.*
demittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be thrown down.*
Democrĭtus, i, m. 2. *a philosopher of Abdēra.*
demonstratūrus, a, um, pt. *about to show.*
demonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & monstro) *to demonstrate, to show.*
demonstror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be proved.*
Demosthĕnes, is, m. 3. *a celebrated Athenian orator.*
demum, adv. *at length, only.*
deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every ten, ten.*
denĭque, adv. *finally, at last.*
dens, tis, m. 3. *a tooth.*
densus, a, um, adj. *thick.*
Dentātus, i, m. 2. (Siccius) *a brave Roman warrior.*
denuntio *or* -cio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & nuntio) *to denounce, to foreshow, to proclaim.*
depascor, ci, tus sum, d. 3. (de & pascor) *to feed, to eat up.*
depingo, pingĕre, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. (de & pingo) *to paint, to depict.*
depingor, pingi, pictus sum, pass. *to be painted.*
deplōrans, tis, pt. *deploring.*
deplōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & ploro) *to weep for, to mourn.*
depōno, oněre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (de & pono) *to lay down* or *aside.*
depopulātus, a, um, pt. *laid waste.*
depopŭlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to lay waste.*
deprehendo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (de & prehendo) *to seize on, to catch.*
deprehendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be caught.*
deprehensus, a, um, pt. *caught, detected.*
depulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (de & pulso) *to push away, to keep off.*
descendo, dĕre, di, sum, n. 3. (de & scando) *to descend.*
descrībo, bĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (de & scribo) *to describe, to divide, to order.*
desero, rĕre, rui, rtum, a. 3. (de & sero) *to desert, to forsake.*
deserŏr, ri, rtus sum, pass. *to be deserted.*
desertum, i, n. 2. *a desert.*
desertus, a, um, pt. and adj. *deserted, waste, desolate, lonely.*
desiderium, i, n. 2. *a longing for, a desire, regret.*

desĭno, sinĕre, sīvi & sii, sĭtum, a. & n. 3. (de & sino) *to cease, to end, to renounce.*

desperātus, a, um, pt. *despaired of, past hope.*

despēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & spero) *to despair.*

despēror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be despaired of.*

desponsātus, a, um, pt. *betrothed.*

desponso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to promise in marriage.*

desponsor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be betrothed.*

destĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to design, to determine, to aim at.*

desum, esse, fui, futūrus, irr. n. (de & sum) *to be wanting.*

deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deterrĭmus, pos. not in use.) *worse.*

deterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (de & terreo) *to frighten.*

detestor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to detest.*

detractus, a, um, pt. *drawn away.*

detrăho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (de & traho) *to draw off, to take from.*

detrăhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn away.*

detrimentum, i, n. 2. *a loss, an injury.*

devĕho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (de & veho) *to carry away.*

devĕhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be carried away.*

devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping.*

devictus, a, um, pt. *overcome.*

devinco, vincĕre, vīci, victum, a. 3. (de & vinco) *to conquer.*

devincor, vinci, victus sum, pass. *to be overcome.*

devŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (de & volo) *to fly down, to fly away.*

devorandus, a, um, pt. *to be devoured.*

devorātus, a, um, pt. *devoured.*

devŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & voro) *to devour, to eat up.*

devŏror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be devoured.*

devōtus, a, um, pt. *devoted, consecrated.*

devŏveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (de & vovĕo) *to vow, to devote, to consecrate, to sacrifice.*

devŏveor, ovēri, ōtus sum, pass. *to be devoted.*

deus, i, m. and sometimes f. 2. *God, a deity.*

dexter, ĕra, erum, *or* ra, rum, adj. *right.*

dextra, æ, f. 1. *the right hand.*

diadēma, ătis, n. 3. *a diadem.*

Diagŏras, æ, m. 1. *a man of Rhodes, who died from excess of joy, because his three*

sons obtained the prizes at the Olympic games.

Diāna, æ, f. 1. *the sister of Apollo, and goddess of hunting.*

dicens, tis, pt. *saying.*

dīco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to consecrate, to dedicate.*

dīco, cere, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to say, to name.*

dīcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be said.*

dictātor, ōris, m. 3. *a dictator.*

dictīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to dictate, to say often.*

dictum, i, n. 2. *a word, an expression.*

dictus, a, um, pt. *said.*

diēs, ēi, m. *or* f. in sing. m. 5. *a day.*

differens, tis, pt. *different, differing.*

differo, differre, distŭli, dilātum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero) *to carry up and down, to be different.*

difficĭlè, adv. (ĭùs, lĭmè) *difficultly, with difficulty.*

difficĭlis, e, adj. *difficult.*

difficultas, ātis, f. 3. *difficulty, a bad condition.*

digĭtus, i, m. 2. *a finger, a finger's breadth.*

dignātus, a, um, pt. *vouchsafing, thought worthy.*

dignĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *dignity, honour.*

dignor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to think worthy, to vouchsafe.*

dignus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *worthy.*

dilanio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (di & lanio) *to tear in pieces.*

diligenter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *diligently, carefully.*

dilĭgo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (di & lego) *to love.*

dimicatio, ōnis, f. 3. *the fight, a contest.*

dimicātus, a, um, pt. *fought.*

dimĭco, āre, āvi, (seldom ui) ātum, a. 1. (di & mico) *to fight.*

dimĭcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be fought.*

dimissus, a, um, pt. *dismissed.*

dimittendus, a, um, pt. *to be sent away.*

dimitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (di & mitto) *to dismiss.*

dimittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be dismissed.*

Diogĕnes, is, m. 3. *a Cynic philosopher.*

Diomēdes, is, m. 3. *a Grecian warrior.*

diremptūrus, a, um, pt. *about to decide.*

direptus, a, um, pt. *plundered.*

dirĭmo, imĕre, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. (dis & emo) *to divide, to part, to decide.*

dirĭmor, imi, emtus *or* ptus sum, pass. *to be divided.*

dirĭpio, ipĕre, ipui, eptum,

a. 3. (di & rapio) *to rob, to plunder, to destroy.*
diripĭor, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be robbed.*
diruo, uĕre, ui, ŭtum, a. 3. (di & ruo) *to destroy.*
diruor, ui, ŭtus sum, pass. *to be destroyed.*
dirus, a, um, adj. *frightful, dire, ominous.*
dirŭtus, a, um, pt. *destroyed.*
discēdens, tis, pt. *departing.*
discēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. *to depart, to go away.*
discendus, a, um, pt. *to be learned.*
discerpo, pĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (dis & carpo) *to tear in pieces.*
discerpor, pi, ptus sum, pass. *to be torn in pieces.*
discerptus, a, um, pt. *torn in pieces.*
discipŭlus, i, m. 2. *a pupil, a scholar.*
disco, discĕre, didĭci, (sup. not used) a. 3. *to learn.*
discor, i, pass. *to be learned.*
discordia, æ, f. 1. *discord.*
discordo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be at variance, to differ.*
discrĕpo, āre, āvi *or* ui, ĭtum, n. 1. (dis & crepo) *to differ, to disagree.*
disertè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *clearly, eloquently.*
disputatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a learned discussion.*
dispŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (dis & puto) *to dispute, to discuss.*
dissemĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to spread abroad, to scatter.*
dissĕro, rĕre, rui, rtum, a. 3. (dis & sero) *to speak, to discourse, to say.*
dissidium, i, n. 2. *a disagreement.*
dissimĭlis, e, adj. *unlike.*
distans, tis, pt. *differing, distant.*
distinctus, a, um, pt. *distinguished, distinct.*
distinguo, guĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (di & stinguo) *to distinguish, to mark, to adorn.*
distinguor, gui, ctus sum, pass. *to be distinguished.*
disto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum & stātum, n. 1. (di & [illegible]) *to be distant, to be divided.*
distribuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (dis & tribuo) *to distribute, to divide.*
ditis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *rich.*
diu, adv. (utius, utissĭme) *long, for a long time.*
diurnus, a, um, adj. *daily.*
diutĭnus, a, um, adj. *lasting, long.*
diuturnĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *long continuance.*
diuturnus, a, um, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *long, lasting.*
divello, vellĕre, velli *rather than* vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. (di & vello) *to tear apart, to tear off.*
divellor, velli, vulsus sum, pass. *to be torn apart.*

diversus, a, um, adj. *different.*
dives, ĭtis, adj. *rich.*
divĭdo, ĭdĕre, ĭsi, ĭsum, a. 3. *to divide.*
divĭdor, ĭdi, ĭsus sum, pass. *to be divided.*
divīnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *divine.*
divīsus, a, um, pt. *divided.*
divitiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *riches.*
divulsus, a, um, pt. *pulled asunder, parted.*
do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, a. 1. *to give;* pœnas, *to suffer punishment;* crimĭni, *to accuse.*
dor, (not used) dări, dătus sum, pass. *to be given.*
doceo, cēre, cui, ctum, a. 2. *to teach.*
docĕor, cēri, ctus sum, pass. *to be taught.*
docilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *docility.*
doctrīna, æ, f. 1. *instruction.*
doctus, a, um, pt. *taught, learned.*
Dodōna, æ, f. 1. *a town and forest of Epīrus.*
doleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to be in pain, to grieve.*
dolor, ōris, m. 3. *pain, grief.*
dolus, i, m. 2. *a device, a trick, guile.*
domestĭcus, a, um, adj. *domestic;* res domestĭcæ, *domestic affairs.*
domicilium, i, n. 2. *an abode.*
domĭna, æ, f. 1. *a mistress.*
dominatio, ōnis, f. 3. *government;* particularly, *arbitrary government, despotism.*
domĭnus, i, m. 2. *master, owner, lord.*
domĭtus, a, um, pt. *subdued.*
domo, āre, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to subdue, to tame, to overpower.*
domor, āri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be subdued.*
domus, i, and ûs, f. 2 and 4. *a house;* domi, *at home;* domo, *from home;* domum, *home.*
donātus, a, um, pt. *presented.*
donec, adv. *until, as long as.*
dono, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give, to present.*
donor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be presented.*
donum, i, n. 2. *a gift.*
dormiens, tis, pt. *sleeping.*
dormio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to sleep.*
dorsum, i, n. 2. *the back.*
dos, dotis, f. 3. *a portion, a dowry.*
draco, ōnis, m. 3. *a dragon.*
Druĭdæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. *priests of the ancient Gauls.*
dubitatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a doubt, hesitation.*
dubĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to hesitate, to doubt.*
ducendus, a, um, pt. *to be led.*
ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
duco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead;* uxōrem, *to marry;* exequias, *to perform funeral rites.*

ducor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led.*
ductus, a, um, pt. *led.*
Duillius, i, m. 2. *the name of many Romans;* (Caius) *who conquered the Carthaginians in a sea fight.*
dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *sweet.*
dum, adv. *whilst, as long as, until.*
duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. *two.*
duodĕcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
duodecĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. *two from twenty, eighteen.*
duritia, æ, f. 1. *hardness.*
durities, ēi, f. 5. *hardness.*
durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *hard, severe.*
dux, cis, c. 3. *a leader, a guide.*
Dyonȳsius, i, m. 2. *a king of Syracuse.*

E.

e, ex, pr. *from, of, among.*
ebĭbo, ĕre, i, ĭtum, a. 3. (e & bibo) *to drink up.*
ebriĕtas, ātis, f. 1. *drunkenness.*
ebur, ŏris, n. 3. *ivory.*
edĭco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (e & dico) *to proclaim, to announce, to publish.*
edĭtus, a, um, pt. *published, uttered, produced.*
ēdo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to publish, to cause;* spectacŭlum edĕre, *to give an exhibition;* stragem, *to overthrow.*
edor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be published* or *produced.*
ĕdo, edĕre *or* esse, ēdi, ēsum, irr. a. *to eat, to consume.*
ĕdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be eaten* or *consumed.*
educātus, a, um, pt. *educated.*
edŭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to educate, to instruct.*
edŭcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be educated.*
edūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (e & duco) *to lead forth.*
edūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led forth.*
effĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (e & facio) *to effect, to make.*
effigies, iēi, f. 5. *an image, an effigy.*
efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (e & flo) *to breathe out;* anĭmam, *to die.*
effŭgio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, a. and n. 3. (e & fugio) *to escape, to fly from.*
effundendus, a, um, pt. *to be poured out, to be wasted.*
effundo, undĕre, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. (e & fundo) *to pour out, to waste.*
effundor, fundi, fūsus sum, pass. *to be poured out.*
effūsus, a, um, pt. *poured out, wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. 1. *a nymph said by some to have been the wife of Numa.*
egĕro, rĕre, ssi, stum, a. 3. (e & gero) *to carry out, to throw out.*
egĕror, ri, stus sum, pass. *to be carried out.*
egestus, a, um, pt. *cast* or *carried out.*
ego, mei, pro. *I.*
egrĕdior, di, ssus sum, d. 3. (e & gradior) *to go out.*
egregiè, adv. *in a distinguished manner, excellently.*
egregius, a, um, adj. *distinguished.*
egressus, a, um, pt. *going forth, having gone forth.*
elābor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (e & lābor) *to disappear, to flow away.*
elapsus, a, um, pt. *having disappeared.*
Elephantis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a city of Egypt.*
elephantus, i, m. 2. } *an ele-*
elĕphas, antis, m. 3. } *phant.*
Eleusinii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
Eleusis & -in, ĭnis, f. 3. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres.*
elīdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (e & lædo) *to crush.*
elĭgo, igĕre, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. (e & lego) *to choose.*
elŏquens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *eloquent.*
eloquentia, æ, f. 1. *eloquence.*
elŏquor, qui, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, d. 3. (e & loquor) *to say.*
elūceo, cēre, xi, (sup. not used) n. 2. (e & luceo) *to shine forth.*
emergo, gĕre, si, sum, n. 3. (e & mergo) *to emerge, to rise up.*
emĭneo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 2. *to be higher, to rise above, to be conspicuous.*
emitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (e & mitto) *to send forth.*
emittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent forth;* in mare, *to empty into the sea.*
ĕmo, emĕre, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. *to buy.*
emor, i, ptus *or* tus sum, pass. *to be bought.*
emŏrior, mŏri *or* morīri, mortuus sum, d. 3 and 4. *to die.*
emptus *or* emtus, a, um, pt. *bought.*
enascor, nasci, nātus sum, d. 3. *to arise, to be born.*
enātus, a, um, pt. *born of.*
enĕco, necāre, necāvi *or* necui, necātum *or* nectum, a. 1. (e & neco) *to kill.*
enĕcor, āri, ātus *or* tus sum, pass. *to be killed.*
enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weaken.*
enim, conj. *for, but, truly, indeed.*
Enna, æ, f. 1. *a town of Sicily.*

Ennius, i, m. 2. *an ancient poet.*
enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to announce.*
eo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, irr. n. *to go.*
eò, adv. *thither, to that degree.*
Eōus, i, m. 2. *the morning star.*
Eōus, a, um, adj. *eastern.*
Epaminondas, æ, m. 1. *an accomplished Grecian warrior.*
Ephĕsus, i, m. 2. *a city of Ionia, built by the Amazons, in which was a temple of Diana.*
Ephialtes, is, m. 3. *a giant, the son of Neptune, who, with his brother Otos, waged war against Jupiter, and was struck with lightning.*
Epimenĭdes, is, m. 3. *a poet of Gnossus, in Crete.*
Epīrus, i, f. 2. *a country of Greece.*
epistŏla, æ, f. 1. *an epistle, a letter.*
epŭlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to feast.*
epŭlum, i, n. 2. in sing. } *a banquet, a*
epŭlæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. } *feast.*
eques, ĭtis, m. 3. *a knight, a horseman.*
equĭdem, conj. *indeed, I for my part.*
equĭtātus, ûs, m. 4. *cavalry.*
equus, i, m. 2. *a horse.*
ereptus, a, um, pt. *taken away.*
erga, pr. *towards.*
ergo, conj. *therefore.*
erinaceus, i, m. 2. *a hedgehog.*
erĭpio, ipĕre, ipui, eptum, a. 3. (e & rapio) *to tear from.*
erĭpior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be torn from.*
erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wander, to err, to stray.*
erōdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to eat into.*
erŭdio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to instruct, to form.*
erudior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be instructed.*
eruditio, ōnis, f. 3. *instruction, learning.*
erudītus, a, um, pt. *instructed, formed.*
esuriens, tis, pt. *being hungry.*
esurio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to be hungry.*
et, conj. *and, also, even;* et... et, *both...and.*
etiam, conj. *also;* with the comp. *even.*
Etruria, æ, f. 1. *a country of Italy.*
Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the people of Etruria.*
Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria.*
Eubœa, æ, f. 1. *a large island in the Ægean Sea.*
Eumĕnes, is, m. 3. *an officer in Alexander's army; a king of Pergamus.*
Euphēmus, i, m. 2. *the father of Dædălus.*

Euphrātes, is, m. 3. *a large river in Mesopotamia.*

Euripĭdes, is, m. 3. *a celebrated tragic poet.*

Eurīpus, i, m. 2. *a narrow sea between Bœotia and Eubœa.*

Eurōpa, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Agēnor, carried by Jupiter, under the form of a bull, into Crete; Europe, one of the four quarters of the earth, named from the above.*

Eurōtas, æ, m. 1. *a river near Sparta.*

Euxīnus, i, m. 2. (pontus) *the Euxine,* now, *the Black Sea.*

evādo, dĕre, si, sum, n. 3. (e & vado) *to go out, to escape, to be come.*

everto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. (e & verto) *to overturn, to destroy.*

evertor, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be overturned.*

eversus, a, um, pt. *overturned.*

evocātus, a, um, pt. *summoned.*

evŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (e & voco) *to call out, to summon, to implore.*

evŏcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be summoned.*

evŏlans, tis, pt. *flying up* or *forth.*

evŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (e & volo) *to fly up* or *forth.*

evŏmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, a. 3. (e & vomo) *to vomit, to discharge.*

ex, pr. *out of, from.*

exactus, a, um, pt. *banished, driven away.*

exæquo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to equal.*

exanĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to kill, to render lifeless.*

exanĭmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be killed.*

exardeo, dēre, si, sum, n. 2. (ex & ardeo) *to burn, to be vehement.*

exardesco, descĕre, si, sum, inc. 3. *to burn, to begin to burn.*

exasperātus, a, um, pt. *exasperated.*

exaspĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to exasperate, to incense.*

exasperor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be incensed.*

excēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (ex & cedo) *to depart, to exceed, to go out* or *beyond.*

excellens, tis, pt. *excelling.*

excello, ĕre, ui, (sup. car.) n. 3. (ex & cello) *to be high, to excel.*

excelsus, a, um, adj. *high.*

excidium, i, n. 2. *a destruction, ruin.*

excĭdo, ĕre, i, (sup. not used) n. 3. (ex & cado) *to fall out, to drop.*

excīdo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (ex & cædo) *to cut out, to hew out.*

excīdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be cut off.*
excīsus, a, um, pt. *cut out* or *off.*
excĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (ex & capio) *to receive, to support.*
excĭpior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be received.*
excitandus, a um, pt. *to be awakened* or *roused.*
excĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to excite, to awaken, to cause.*
excĭtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be excited.*
exclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry out, to exclaim.*
exclūdo, dere, si, sum, a. 3. (ex & claudo) *to exclude, to hatch.*
excœco *or* -cæco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make blind.*
excŏlo, colĕre, colui, cultum, a. 3. (ex & colo) *to cultivate, to exercise.*
excrucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to torment.*
excubiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *the guard, the watch, the sentry.*
excusatio, ōnis, f. 3. *an excusing, an excuse.*
exĕdo, edĕre and esse, ēdi, ēsum, irr. a. (ex & ĕdo) *to eat up.*
exemplum, i, n. 2. *an example.*
exequiæ.—*See* exsequiæ.
exercĕo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (ex & arceo) *to exercise; odium, to hate;* agrum, *to till a field.*
exercĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *an army.*
exhaurio, rīre, si, stum, (seldom sum) a. 4. (ex & haurio) *to exhaust.*
exhaurior, rīri, stus & sus sum, pass. *to be exhausted.*
exĭgo, igĕre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. (ex & ago) *to drive away, to banish.*
exĭgor, ĭgi, actus sum, pass. *to be banished.*
exiguus, a, um, adj. *small.*
exĭlis, e, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *small, thin, weak.*
exilium, i, n. 2. *exile, banishment.*
eximiē, adv. *extraordinarily, very.*
eximius, a, um, adj. *extraordinary.*
existĭmans, tis, pt. *thinking.*
existimatio, ōnis, f. 3. *opinion, reputation, respect.*
existĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & æstĭmo) *to believe, to think.*
existĭmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be thought, to be esteemed.*
exitium, i, n. 2. *destruction, ruin.*
exĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *the event, an outlet.*
exorātus, a, um, pt. *entreated.*
exŏrior, orĕris, orīri, ortus sum, d. 3 & 4. (ex & orior) *to rise, to appear.*
exorno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

(ex & orno) *to adorn, to deck out.*

exōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & oro) *to entreat earnestly.*

exōror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be entreated.*

exortus, a, um, pt. *risen.*

expectans *or* exspectans, tis, pt. *expecting, looking for.*

expecto *or* -specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & specto) *to look for, to wait.*

expĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to free, to extricate, to procure, to be expedient.*

expeditio, ōnis, f. 3. *an expedition.*

expello, pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. (ex & pello) *to expel, to banish.*

expellor, pelli, pulsus sum, pass. *to be banished.*

expers, tis, adj. (pars) *without, not having.*

expetendus, a, um, pt. *to be sought.*

expĕto, ĕre, īvi & ii, ītum, a. 3. (ex & peto) *to strive after, to seek earnestly.*

expĕtor, i, ītus sum, pass. *to be sought after.*

expio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to expiate, to punish.*

expior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be expiated.*

expleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. (ex & pleo) *to fill.*

explĭcans, tis, pt. *unfolding.*

explĭco, āre, āvi & ui, ātum & ĭtum, a. 1. (ex & plico) *to unfold, to explain.*

explorātor, ōris, m. 3. *a spy.*

expolītus, a, um, pt. *polished, finished.*

expolio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to polish, to improve, to finish.*

expolior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be improved.*

expōno, onĕre, osui, ositum, a. 3. *to explain, to set forth.*

exprobrans, tis, pt. *upbraiding.*

exprobro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to upbraid, to blame, to reproach.*

exprobror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be blamed.*

expugnātus, a, um, pt. *conquered, taken by storm.*

expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & pugno) *to take by assault, to conquer, to contend against.*

expugnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be conquered.*

expulsus, a, um, pt. *banished.*

exsequiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *funeral rites.*

exsĭlio *or* exĭlio, īre, īvi, ii, & ui, ultum, n. 4. (ex & salio) *to spring up.*

exspīro *or* -pīro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & spiro) *to expire, to breathe forth.*

exstinctus *or* extinctus, a, um, pt. *dead.*

exstinguo *or* extinguo, guĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ex & stinguo) *to extinguish, to kill.*

extinguor, gui, ctus sum, pass. *to be extinguished;* morbo, *to die a natural death.*

exstructus *or* extructus, a, um, pt. *built.*

exstruo *or* extruo, uĕre, uxi, uctum, a. 3. (ex & struo) *to build.*

exstruor, ui, uctus sum, pass. *to be built.*

exsurgo, gĕre, rexi, rectum, n. 3. (ex & surgo) *to rise up, to arise.*

exter *or* extĕrus, a, um, adj. (erior, ĭmus *or* rēmus) *foreign, strange, outward.*

exto, āre, ĭti, ĭtum & ātum, n. 1. (ex & sto) *to be, to remain, to be extant.*

extorqueo, quēre, si, tum, a. 2. (ex & torqueo) *to extort, to wrest from.*

extra, pr. *beyond, without, except.*

extractus, a, um, pt. *drawn out.*

extrăho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ex & traho) *to extract, to draw out.*

extrăhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn out.*

extrēmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from extĕrus) *the last, the furthest;* extrēma senectus, *extreme old age.*

F.

faba, æ, f. 1. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. 2. *the name of a noble family at Rome.*

Fabricius, i, m. 2. *a Roman, noted for his virtue and integrity.*

fabrĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to frame, to make, to manufacture.*

fabŭla, æ, f. 1. *a fable, a tradition, a play.*

fabulōsus, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*

faciendus, a, um, pt. *to be done* or *made.*

faciens, tis, pt. *doing, making.*

facies, iēi, f. 5. *a face, appearance.*

facĭlĕ, adv. (ĭus, lĭmĕ) *easily.*

facĭnus, oris, n. 3. *a deed.*

făcio, facĕre, feci, factum, a. 3. *to do, to value, to make;* pluris, *to value higher;* fac, *take care.*

factum, i, n. 2. *an action, a deed.*

factūrus, a, um, pt. *about to make* or *do.*

factus, a, um, pt. *made, done;* quo facto, *which having happened.*

Falerii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a town of Italy.*

Falernus, i, m. 2. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Falernus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus, Falernian.*

Falisci, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Etruria.*
fama, æ, f. 1. *fame, reputation, report.*
famelĭcus, a, um, adj. *hungry.*
fames, is, f. 3. *hunger.*
familia, æ, f. 1. *a family, servants.*
familiāris, e, adj. *of the same family, familiar.*
familiarĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *friendship, intimacy, confidence.*
familiarĭter, adv. *in a friendly manner.*
famŭla, æ, f. 1. *a maid, a female servant.*
fas, n. ind. *right, justice, a lawful thing;* non fas, *it is not right* or *allowed.*
fascis, is, m. 3. *a bundle;* fasces, pl. *bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
fatālis, e, adj. *fatal, appointed by fate.*
fateor, tēri, ssus sum, d. 2. *to confess.*
fatidĭcus, a, um, adj. *prophesying.*
fatigātus, a, um, pt. *wearied.*
fatigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weary.*
fatigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be wearied.*
fatiscor, fatisci, fessus sum, d. 3. *to be wearied.*
fatum, i, n. 2. *fate, destiny;* fato fungi, *to die.*
Faustŭlus, i, m. 2. *the shepherd who found Romŭlus and Remus.*
faux, cis, f. 3. *the throat, passage.*
faveo, favēre, fāvi, fautum, n. 2. *to favour.*
favor, ōris, m. 3. *favour, applause.*
febris, is, f. 3. *a fever.*
felicĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *felicity, good fortune.*
felicĭter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *fortunately, happily.*
felis, is, f. 3. *a cat.*
felix, īcis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *happy, fortunate.*
femĭna, æ, f. 1. *a female, a woman.*
femineus, a, um, adj. *womanly.*
fera, æ, f. 1. *a wild beast.*
ferax, ācis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *fruitful.*
ferè, adv. *almost, nearly, about.*
ferens, tis, pt. *bearing.*
ferīnus, a, um, adj. *of wild beasts.*
fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irr. a. *to bear, to carry, to relate;* ferunt, *they say.*
feror, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be carried, to move rapidly, to fly.*
ferox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *wild, fierce.*
ferreus, a, um, adj. *iron, obdurate.*
ferrum, i, n. 2. *iron, a sword, a knife.*

fertĭlis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *fertile, fruitful.*
fertilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *fertility, fruitfulness.*
ferŭla, æ, f. 1. *a staff, a reed.*
ferus, a, um, adj. *wild, savage.*
fervens, tis, pt. *boiling, being hot.*
ferveo, fervēre, ferbui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to boil, to seethe, to foam, to be hot, to glow.*
fessus, a, um, pt. (from fatiscor) *wearied, fatigued.*
festum, i, n. 2. *a feast.*
festus, a, um, adj. *festive.*
ficus, i and ûs, f. 2 and 4. *a fig-tree, a fig.*
fidēlis, e, adj. *faithful.*
fides, ēi, f. 5. *fidelity, faith;* in fidem, *in confirmation;* in fidem accipĕre, *to promise protection, to accept a capitulation.*
figo, gĕre, xi, xum, a. 3. *to fix, to fasten.*
figor, gi, xus sum, pass. *to be fastened.*
filia, æ, f. 1. *a daughter.*
filius, i, m. 2. *a son.*
findo, findĕre, fĭdi, fissum, a. 3. *to split, to cleave.*
findor, findi, fissus sum, pass. *to be split.*
fingens, tis, pt. *feigning, pretending.*
fingo, fingĕre, finxi, fictum, a. 3. *to pretend, to devise, to feign, to form.*
finio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to end, to finish.*
finior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be finished.*
finis, is, d. 3. *the end, a boundary;* fines, m. pl. *the limits of a country.*
finītus, a, um, pt. *finished.*
finitĭmus, a, um, adj. *neighbouring.*
fio, fiĕri, factus sum, irr. n. *to be made, to become, to happen.*
firmātus, a, um, pt. *confirmed.*
firmĭter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *firmly, securely.*
firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to confirm.*
firmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be confirmed.*
firmus, a, um, adj. *firm, secure.*
fissus, a, um, pt. (from findo) *cleft, split.*
flagello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to whip, to scourge.*
flagitiōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *shameful, infamous, outrageous.*
flagitium, i, n. 2. *a shameful action, an outrage.*
flagrans, tis, pt. *burning.*
flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to burn, to be on fire, to be violent.*
Flamĭnius, i, m. 2. *the name of a noble Roman family.*
flamma, æ, f. 1. *a flame.*
flecto, ctĕre, xi, xum, a. 3. *to bend, to bow, to turn.*

flector, cti, xus sum, pass. *to be bent.*
fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to weep, to lament.*
fletus, ûs, m. 4. *weeping, tears.*
Flevo, ōnis, m. 3. *the name of a lake, formed by the Rhine.*
flexus, a, um, pt. *bent, changed.*
floreo, ēre, ŭi, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to bloom.*
flos, oris, m. 3. *a flower, a blossom.*
fluctus, ûs, m. 4. *a wave.*
flumen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a river.*
fluo, ŭĕre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. *to flow.*
fluvius, i, m. 2. *a river.*
fodio, dĕre, di, ssum, a. 3. *to dig.*
fœcundĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *fruitfulness.*
fœcundus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *fruitful.*
fœdus, ĕris, n. 3. *a league.*
folium, i, n. 2. *a leaf.*
ns, tis, m. 3. *a fountain.*
orem, def. verb. *I shall be;* fore, *to be about to be;* spero fore, *I hope it will come to pass.*
foris, adv. *abroad.*
forma, æ, f. 1. *a form, beauty.*
formīca, æ, f. 1. *an ant.*
formīdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *fear.*
formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful.*
formosĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *beauty.*
formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *beautiful.*
fortasse, adv. *perhaps.*
fortè, adv. *accidentally, by chance.*
fortis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *bold, brave.*
fortiter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *bravely.*
fortitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *boldness.*
fortūna, æ, f. 1. *fortune, chance, destiny.*
forum, i, n. 2. *the marketplace, the forum, the court of justice.*
fossa, æ, f. 1. *a ditch.*
fovea, æ, f. 1. *a pit.*
fŏveo, fovēre, fōvi, fōtum, a. 2. *to warm, to cherish.*
fractus, a, um, pt. *broken.*
fragĭlis, e, adj. *frail, perishable.*
fragilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *frailty.*
fragmentum, i, n. 2. *a fragment.*
frango, angĕre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to break, to break in pieces, to destroy.*
frangor, ngi, ctus sum, pass. *to be broken.*
frater, tris, m. 3. *a brother.*
fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus) *fraudulent.*
frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *frequent, in crowds.*
fretum, i, n. 2. *a strait, a sea.*
frico, cāre, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to rub.*
frigĭdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *cold.*

frigus, ŏris, n. 3. *cold.*
frons, frondis, f. 3. *a branch, a leaf of a tree.*
fructus, ûs, m. 4. *fruit.*
frugis, gen. f. 3. (frux, nom. not in use) *corn;* fruges, um, pl. *fruits.*
frumentum, i, n. 2. *corn, wheat.*
fruor, ui, ŭitus & uctus, d. 3. *to enjoy.*
frustrà, adv. *in vain, to no purpose.*
frustrātus, a, um, pt. *deceived.*
frustror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to frustrate, to deceive.*
frutex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a shrub, a bush.*
fuga, æ, f. 1. *a flight.*
fugātus, a, um, pt. *put to flight.*
fugiens, tis, pt. *flying from.*
fugio, ŭgĕre, ūgi, ŭgĭtum, n. 3. *to fly, to escape.*
fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put to flight, to chase.*
fugor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be put to flight.*
fulgeo, gēre, si, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to shine.*
fuligo, ĭnis, f. 3. *soot.*
fullo, ōnis, m. 3. *a fuller.*
fulmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *thunder, lightning.*
funāle, is, n. 3. *a torch.*
fundĭtus, adv. *utterly.*
fundo, fundĕre, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to pour out;* lacrĭmas, *to shed tears;* hostes, *to scatter, to put to rout.*
fundor, fundi, fusus sum, pass. *to be poured out* or *scattered.*
fundus, i, m. 2. *a farm, a field.*
funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *doleful, fatal.*
fungor, gi, ctus sum, d. 3. *to perform, to do, to execute;* fato, *to die.*
funis, is, m. 3. *a rope, a cable.*
funus, ĕris, n. 3. *a funeral.*
fur, furis, c. 3. *a thief.*
furcŭla, æ, f. 1. *a little fork;* Furcŭlæ Caudīnæ, *a place in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Sabines.*
furiōsus, a, um, adj. *furious.*
Furius, i, m. 2. *the name and prænōmen of several Romans.*
fusus, a, um, pt. (from fundo) *poured out, routed.*
futūrus, a, um, pt. (from sum) *about to be, future.*

G.

Gades, ium, m. pl. 3. *the name of an island and town, Cadiz.*
Gaditānus, a, um, adj. *of Cadiz;* fretum Gaditānum, *the Straits of Gibraltar.*
Galatia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor.*
Gallia, æ, f. 1. *Gaul.*
Gallĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul.*

gallīna, æ, f. 1. *a hen.*
gallinaceus, i, m. 2. *a cock.*
gallus, i, m. 2. *a cock.*
Gallus, i, m. 2. *a Gaul; the name of several Romans.*
Ganges, is, m. 3. *the name of a large river.*
Garumna, æ, f. 1. *a river in France.*
gaudeo, gaudēre, gavīsus sum, n. p. 2. *to rejoice, to delight.*
gaudium, i, n. 2. *joy, gladness.*
gavīsus, a, um, pt. *rejoicing, having rejoiced.*
gemĭnus, a, um, adj. *double;* gemĭni fratres, *twins.*
gemmātus, a, um, pt. *adorned with gems;* cauda, *the glittering tail* (*of the peacock.*)
gemmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn with gems.*
gemmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be adorned with gems.*
gener, ĕri, m. 2. *a son-in-law.*
genĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beget, to produce.*
generosĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *nobleness of mind, magnanimity.*
generōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *noble.*
genĭtus, a, um, pt. (from gigno) *born, produced.*
gens, tis, f. 3. *a nation, a tribe, a family.*
genus, ĕris, n. 3. *a family, a sort* or *kind.*
geometria, æ, f. 1. *geometry.*
gerens, tis, pt. *bearing, conducting.*
Germānus, i, m. 2. *a German, an inhabitant of Germany.*
Germania, æ, f. 1. *Germany.*
Germanĭcus, a, um, adj. *German, of Germany.*
gero, rĕre, ssi, stum, a. 3. *to bear, to carry, to do;* res, *to do deeds;* odium, *to hate;* onus, *to bear a burden.*
geror, ri, stus sum, *to be borne* or *carried.*
Gerўon *or* Geryŏnes, ŏnis, m. 3. *a giant, whose oxen, Hercules, after he had slain their master, carried into Greece.*
gestans, tis, pt. *bearing.*
gesto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to bear, to carry about.*
gestor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be carried.*
gestus, a, um, pt. *borne, performed;* res gestæ, *exploits.*
Getæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. *a very savage people of Thrace.*
gigas, antis, m. 3. *a giant.*
gigno, gignĕre, genui, genĭtum, a. 3. *to bring forth, to bear, to beget.*
gignor, gigni, genĭtus sum, pass. *to be produced.*
glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald, bare, smooth.*
glacies, ēi, f. 5. *ice.*
gladiātor, ōris, m. 3. *a gladiator.*

gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator;* ludus, *a school of gladiators.*
gladius, i, m. 2. *a sword.*
glans, dis, f. 3. *an acorn.*
glĭsco, ĕre, (pret. and sup. not used) n. 3. *to increase.*
gloria, æ, f. 1. *glory, fame.*
glorior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to boast.*
Gorgias, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated sophist and orator, surnamed Leontīnus, because born at Leontium.*
gracĭlis, e, adj. (ior, lĭmus) *slender, lean, delicate.*
Gracchus, i, m. 2. *the name of several illustrious Romans.*
gradior, gradi, gressus sum, d. 3. *to go, to walk.*
gradus, ûs, m. 4. *a step.*
Græcia, æ, f. 1. *Greece.*
Græcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Greece, Greek.*
grandis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *great, grown up.*
Granĭcus, i, m. 2. *a river of Bithynia, famous for the defeat of the Persians by Alexander.*
grassor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to march rapidly, to proceed, to rage against.*
grates, f. pl. 3. (in the nom. acc. and voc. pl. only) *thanks;* agĕre, *to thank.*
gratia, æ, f. 1. *grace, favour, thanks;* reddĕre gratiam, *to give thanks, to be grateful;* gratias agĕre, *to thank;* habēre, *to owe thanks;* in gratiam, *in favour of;* gratiâ, *for the sake.*
gratulātus, a, um, pt. *having congratulated.*
gratŭlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to congratulate.*
gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *acceptable, grateful, beloved.*
gravis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *heavy, hard, severe;* grave cœlum, *an oppressive climate.*
gravĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *heaviness, gravity.*
gravĭter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *hardly, heavily.*
grăvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to load, to oppress.*
gregātim, adv. *in herds.*
gressus, ûs, m. 4. *a step.*
grex, gis, c. 3. *a flock, a herd, a company.*
grus, uis, c. 3. *a crane.*
gubernātor, ōris, m. 3. *a pilot, a ruler.*
Gyărus, i, f. 2. *an island in the Ægean Sea.*
Gyges, is, m. 3. *a very opulent king of Lydia.*
Gymnosophista, æ, m. 1. *a Gymnosophist:* (*a sect of wise men in India.*)

H.

habens, tis, pt. *having.*
habeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to have, to hold, to esteem.*

habeor, eri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be had* or *esteemed.*
habĭtans, tis, pt. *inhabiting.*
habĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to dwell, to inhabit.*
habĭtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be inhabited.*
habitūrus, a, um, pt. *about to have* or *hold.*
habĭtus, a, um, pt. *had.*
habĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *habit, form, dress, manner.*
hactĕnus, adv. *hitherto, thus far.*
Hæmus, i, m. 2. *a mountain, dividing Thrace and Thessaly, so high, that, from its top, the Euxine and Adriatic Seas can be seen.*
Hadriānus, i, m. 2. *an emperor of Rome.*
halcўon, ŏnis, f. 3. *the halcyon.*
Halicarnassus, i, f. 2. *a maritime city of Caria.*
Hamilcar, ăris, m. 3. *a Carthaginian general of great eloquence and cunning.*
Hannĭbal, ălis, m. 3. *a very brave Carthaginian general.*
Hanno, ōnis, m. 3. *the name of a Carthaginian.*
Harmonia, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Cadmus.*
Harpyiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *winged monsters, three in number, having the face of women, and the body of vultures.*
haruspex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a soothsayer.*
Hasdrŭbal, ălis, m. 3. *a brave Carthaginian general.*
hasta, æ, f. 1. *a spear.*
haud, adv. *not.*
haurio, rīre, si, stum, (seldom sum,) a. 4. *to draw out, to drink, to swallow.*
haurior, rīri, stus sum, pass. *to be swallowed.*
haustus, a, um, pt. *swallowed.*
haustus, ûs, m. 4. *a draught.*
hebes, ĕtis, adj. *dull, dim.*
hebesco, ĕre, inc. 3. (hebes) *to become dull, to grow dim.*
Hebrus, i, m. 2. *a rapid river of Thrace.*
Hecŭba, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
hedĕra, æ, f. 1. *ivy.*
Hegesias, æ, m. 1. *a philosopher of Cyrenæ.*
Helĕna, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Jupiter and Leda.*
Helĭcon, ōnis, m. 3. *a hill of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
Helvetia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Gaul,* now, *Switzerland.*
Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Gaul, inhabiting Helvetia.*
hellebŏrum, i, n. 2. } *the herb*
hellebŏrus, i. m. 2. } *hellebore.*
Hellespontus, i, m. 2. *a strait between Europe and Asia,* now, *the Dardanelles.*
Heraclēa, æ, f. 1. *the name of several cities.*

herba, æ, f. 1. *grass, an herb.*
herbĭdus, a, um, adj. *full of grass.*
Hercŭles, is, m. 3. *the son of Jupĭter and Alcmēna.*
Hercynia, æ, f. 1. *a large forest in Germany.*
heres *or* hæres, ēdis, c. 3. *an heir.*
Herennius, i, m. 2. *a Samnite general.*
Hero, ûs *or* ōnis, f. 3. *a priestess of Venus at Sestos, greatly beloved by Leander, a youth of Abȳdos.*
Hespĕrus, i, m. 2. *the son of Japĕtus, who settled in Italy, from whom that country was called Hesperia; the evening star.*
heu, int. *alas, ah.*
hians, tis, pt. *gaping.*
hiātus, ûs, m. 4. *an opening, a chasm.*
Hibernĭcus, a, um, adj. *Irish;* mare, *the Irish Sea.*
hibernus, a, um, adj. *wintry.*
hìc, adv. *here, in this place.*
hic, hæc, hoc, pro. *this, that.*
Hiempsal, ălis, m. 3. *a king of Numidia, put to death by Jugurtha.*
hiems *or* hyems, ĕmis, f. 3. *winter.*
Hiĕro, ōnis, m. 3. *a king of Sicily.*
Hierosolўma, æ, f. 1. & -a, ōrum, n. pl. 2. *Jerusalem.*
hinc, adv. *from hence, hence;* hinc...hinc, *here...there.*
hinnio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to neigh.*
hinnītus, ûs, m. 4. *a neighing.*
hinnuleus, i, m. 2. *a fawn.*
hio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to gape, to open the mouth.*
Hipparchus, i, m. 2. *the son of Pisistrătus, and tyrant at Athens.*
Hippolĭtus, i, m. 2. *the son of Theseus.*
Hippomĕnes, is, m. 3. *the man who conquered Atalanta in running, and so obtained her hand.*
hippopotămus, i, m. 2. *the river-horse.*
Hispania, æ, f. 1. *Spain.*
Hispānus, a, um, adj. *Spanish;* sub. m. *a Spaniard.*
hodie, adv. *to-day;* hodiĕque, *to our day.*
hœdus, i, m. 2. *a kid.*
Homērus, i, m. 2. *a most ancient and excellent Greek poet.*
homo, ĭnis, c. 3. *a man.*
honestas, ātis, f. 3. *virtue, dignity, honour.*
honestus, a, um, adj. *honourable, noble.*
honor & -os, ōris, m. 3. *honour, an honour, a dignity.*
honorifĭcè, adv. (centiùs, centissĭmè) *honourably.*
hora, æ, f. 1. *an hour.*
Horatius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans;* Horatii, pl.

three brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.

Hortensius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

horrĭdus, a, um, adj. *rough, rugged.*

hortātus, ûs, m. 4. *an exhortation.*

hortor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to exhort.*

hortus, i, m. 2. *a garden.*

hospes, ĭtis, c. 3. *a stranger, a guest.*

hospitium, i, n. 2. *hospitality;* hospitio accipĕre, *to receive, to entertain.*

hostia, æ, f. 1. *the victim.*

Hostilius, i, m. 2. (Tullus) *the third king of Rome; a prænōmen among the Romans.*

hostis, is, c. 3. *an enemy.*

huc, adv. *hither;* huc...illuc, *now here...now there.*

hujusmŏdi, adj. ind. (hic & modus) *of this sort* or *kind.*

humanĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *humanity.*

humānus, a, um, adj. *human.*

humĕrus, i, m. 2. *the shoulder.*

humĭlis, e, adj. (ior, lĭmus) *humble;* humĭli loco natum esse, *to be born of humble parents.*

humor, ōris, m. 3. *moisture.*

humus, i, f. 2. *the ground;* humi, *on the ground.*

hyæna, æ, f. 1. *the hyæna.*

hydrus, i, m. 2. *a water-snake.*

hymnus, i, m. 2. *a song.*

Hyperborēus, a, um, adj. *northern;* Hyperborēi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *people inhabiting the northern regions.*

hystrix, ĭcis, f. 3. *a porcupine.*

I.

Ibērus, i, m. 2. *a river of Spain,* now, *the Ebro.*

ibi, adv. *there, here.*

ibĭdem, adv. *there, in the same place.*

Ibis, ĭdis, f. 3. *the ibis, the Ægyptian stork.*

Icărus, i, m. 2. *the son of Dædălus.*

Icarius, a, um, adj. *of Icărus;* mare, *the Icarian Sea.*

ichneumon, ŏnis, m. 3. *the ichneumon* (a species of mice.)

Ichnūsa, æ, f. 1. *an ancient name of Sardinia.*

ico, icĕre, īci, ictum, a. 3. *to strike;* fœdus, *to make a league* or *treaty.*

icor, ci, ctus, pass. *to be struck.*

ictus, a, um, pt. *struck, concluded.*

ictus, ûs, m. 4. *a blow, a stroke.*

Ida, æ, f. 1. *a celebrated mountain in the vicinity of Troy.*

Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida.*

idem, eădem, idem, pro. *the same.*

igĭtur, conj. *therefore.*
ignāvus, a, um, adj. *idle, inactive, cowardly.*
ignis, is, m. 3. *fire.*
ignobĭlis, e, adj. *ignoble, unknown.*
ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ignōtus) *not to know.*
ignōtus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *unknown.*
Ilium, i, n. 2. *Troy.*
illātus, a, um, pt. (from infĕro) *brought in, inferred.*
ille, a, ud, pro. *that, he, she, it.*
illecĕbra, æ, f. 1. *an allurement, an enticement.*
illĭco, adv. *in that very place, immediately.*
illuc, adv. *thither;* huc...illuc, *now here...now there.*
illustris, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *bright, celebrated.*
illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & lustro) *to enlighten, to illustrate, to make famous.*
Illyria, æ, f. 1. *a country bordering on the Adriatic.*
imāgo, ĭnis, f. 3. *an image.*
imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus & līmus) *weak, feeble.*
imber, bris, m. 3. *a shower.*
imitatio, ōnis, f. 3. *imitation.*
imĭtor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to imitate.*
immānis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *horrible, monstrous, cruel, huge.*
immensus, a, um, adj. *immeasurable, boundless, immoderate.*
immerĭtus, a, um, pt. (in & merĭtus) *not deserving, undeserved.*
immĭneo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to rise over, to threaten, to be near at hand.*
immissus, a, um, pt. *admitted, sent to.*
immitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (in & mitto) *to admit into, to send to, to throw at.*
immittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent to.*
immobĭlis, e, adj. *immoveable.*
immŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice, to immolate.*
immortālis, e, adj. *immortal.*
immōtus, a, um, pt. (in & motus) *unmoved.*
immutātus, a, um, pt. *changed;* nihil immutātus, *unchanged.*
immūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & muto) *to change.*
immūtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be changed.*
impatiens, tis, adj. *impatient, not able to endure;* impatiens sum frigŏris, *I am not able to endure the cold.*
impedītus, a, um, pt. *impeded, hindered.*
impĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4.

to impede, to check, to delay, to prevent.

impedior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be impeded.*

impendeo, dēre, di, sum, n. 2. (in & pendeo) *to hang over, to impend, to threaten.*

impenetrabĭlis, e, adj. *impenetrable.*

impensè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *extraordinarily.*

impĕrans, tis, pt. *commanding.*

imperātor, ōris, m. 3. *a commander, a general.*

imperĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to govern, to be master of.*

imperītus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *inexperienced, unacquainted with.*

imperium, i, n. 2. *a command, government.*

impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to command, to govern, to rule over.*

impertiens, tis, pt. *imparting.*

impertio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. (in & partio) *to impart, to share.*

impĕtro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & patro) *to obtain, to finish.*

impĕtus, ûs, m. 4. *violence, impetuosity, an attack;* impĕtum facĕre in alĭquem, *to make an attack upon.*

impius, a, um, adj. *impious.*

impleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to fill, to accomplish.*

implicĭtus, a, um, pt. *entangled.*

implĭco, āre, āvi *or* ui, ātum *or* ĭtum, a. 1. (in & plico) *to entangle, to implicate.*

implĭcor, āri, ātus *or* ĭtus sum, pass. *to be entangled;* morbo, *to fall sick.*

implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & ploro) *to implore.*

impōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (in & pono) *to lay upon, to impose.*

impōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be laid upon.*

importūnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *importunate, cruel, outrageous.*

imposĭtus, a, um, pt. *placed upon* or *over.*

improbātus, a, um, pt. *disallowed, not approved of.*

improbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & probo) *to disapprove of.*

improbor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be disapproved of.*

imprūdens, tis, adj. *imprudent, inconsiderate.*

impugnatūrus, a, um, pt. *about to attack.*

impugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to attack.*

impugnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be attacked.*

impūnè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *with impunity, without hurt.*

imus, a, um, adj. (sup. from inferus) *the lowest.*

in, pr. *in, into, against, for, at, among;* in dies, *from*

day to day; in eo esse, *to be on the point of.*

inānis, e, adj. *vain, empty, foolish.*

inaresco, rescĕre, rui, inc. 3. *to grow dry.*

incēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (in & cedo) *to go, to come.*

incendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to set fire to, to inflame.*

incendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be inflamed.*

incensus, a, um, pt. *inflamed.*

incertus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *uncertain.*

inchoo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to begin.*

incĭdens, tis, pt. *falling upon, meeting.*

incĭdo, ĭdĕre, ĭdi, āsum, n. 3. (in & cado) *to fall into* or *upon, to happen, to meet with.*

incĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (in & capio) *to begin.*

incitātus, a, um, pt. *excited.*

incĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & cito) *to excite, to rouse.*

incĭtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be excited.*

inclūdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (in & claudo) *to shut in, to include.*

inclūdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be included.*

inclūsus, a, um, pt. *included.*

inclȳtus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issĭmus) *famous, renowned.*

incŏla, æ, c. 1. *an inhabitant.*

incŏlo, colĕre, colui, cultum, a. 3. (in & colo) *to inhabit, to dwell.*

incolŭmis, e, adj. *unhurt, unpunished, safe.*

incompertus, a, um, pt. *unknown.*

inconsiderātè, adv. *inconsiderately.*

incredibĭlis, e, adj. *incredible.*

incredibilĭter, adv. *incredibly.*

incrementum, i, n. 2. *an increase.*

incrĕpo, āre, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to chide, to call on, to blame.*

incruentus, a, um, adj. *bloodless.*

incultè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *rudely, without cultivation.*

incultus, a, um, pt. & adj. *uncultivated, desert.*

incumbo, cumbĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, n. 3. (in & cubo) *to lean upon, to apply to;* gladiò, *to fall upon one's sword.*

incursio, ōnis, f. 3. *an attack, an incursion.*

inde, adv. *from thence.*

index, ĭcis, d. 3. *an index, a mark, a sign.*

India, æ, f. 1. *a very opulent country of Asia.*

Indĭcus, a, um, adj. *of India, Indian.*

indĭco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (in & dico) *to announce, to proclaim.*

indĭcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be announced.*
indictus, a, um, pt. *announced, proclaimed.*
indigĕna, æ, c. 1. *a native.*
indōles, is, f. 3. *the disposition, nature.*
indūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (in & duco) *to lead in, to induce, to persuade.*
indūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be induced.*
inductus, a, um, pt. *led in, induced.*
induo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to put on, to dress.*
induor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *dressed.*
Indus, i, m. 2. *a large river of Asia.*
industria, æ, f. 1. *industry.*
indūtus, a, um, pt. (from induo) *dressed.*
inedia, æ, f. 1. *fasting, want of food, hunger.*
ineo, īre, īvi and ii, ĭtum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo) *to go into, to enter, to form;* fœdus, *to form a league.*
inermis, e, adj. *defenceless, unarmed.*
infāmis, e, adj. *infamous, disgraceful.*
infans, tis, c. 3. *a child, an infant.*
infĕri, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the gods* or *shades below, the lower world.*
inferior, us, adj. (comp. from infĕrus) *lower.*
infĕro, inferre, intŭli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero) *to bring in* or *against;* bellum alĭcui, *to wage war against.*
infĕror, inferri, illātus sum, pass. *to be brought in.*
infĕrus, a, um, adj. (inferior, infĭmus *or* imus) *low, humble.*
infesto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to infest, to disturb, to trouble, to make insecure.*
infestor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be infested.*
infestus, a, um, adj. *hostile.*
infīgo, gĕre, xi, xum, a. 3. (in & figo) *to fix, to fasten, to drive in.*
infinītus, a, um, pt. *infinite, unbounded;* infinītum argenti, *an immense quantity of silver.*
infirmus, a, um, adj. *weak, infirm.*
inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to inflame, to animate.*
inflātus, a, um, pt. *blown upon, puffed up.*
infligo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (in & fligo) *to strike, to inflict.*
inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & flo) *to blow upon.*
inflor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be blown upon.*
infrendens, tis, pt. *gnashing at.*
infrendeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. (in & frendeo) *to gnash with the teeth.*
infringo, ingĕre, ēgi, actum,

a. 3. (in & frango) *to break* or *rend in pieces.*

infringor, ingi, actus sum, pass. *to be broken in pieces.*

infundo, undĕre, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. (in & fundo) *to pour in.*

infundor, fundi, fūsus sum, pass. *to be poured in, to empty.*

ingenium, i, n. 2. *the disposition, genius, mind, character.*

ingens, tis, adj. (comp. ior, sup. not u[illegible] *great, very great.*

ingenuus, a, um, adj. *free, noble, ingenuous.*

ingrediens, tis, pt. *entering.*

ingrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, d. 3. (in & gradior) *to go in, to enter, to come in, to walk in.*

ingr[illegible]s, a, um, pt. *having g[illegible]n.*

ingruens, tis, pt. *falling upon.*

ingruo, uĕre, ui, (sup. not in use) n. 3. *to invade, to assail, to fall upon.*

inhærens, tis, pt. *clinging to, continuing.*

inhæreo, hærēre, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. (in & hæreo) *to cling to something, to stick to, to continue;* cogitationĭbus, *to be lost in thought.*

inhio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to open the mouth, to gape, to desire.*

inimīcus, a, um, adj. *inimical, hostile.*

inimīcus, i, m. 2. *an enemy.*

iniquè, adv. *unjustly, unequally.*

initium, i, n. 2. *a beginning.*

initūrus, a, um, pt. *about to enter upon* or *begin.*

injĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (in & jacio) *to throw in* or *upon.*

injuria, æ, f. 1. *an insult, an injury.*

innăto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to swim upon* or *into, to float.*

innītor, ti, sus *or* xus sum, d. 3. (in & nitor) *to lean* or *depend upon.*

innocentia, æ, f. 1. *innocence.*

innotesco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to become known.*

innoxius, a, um, adj. *harmless.*

innumerabĭlis, e, adj. *innumerable.*

innumĕrus, a, um, adj. *innumerable.*

inopia, æ, f. 1. *want.*

Inōpus, i, m. 2. *a river of Delos; near its banks Apollo and Diana were born.*

in *or* im-primis, adv. *chiefly, especially.*

inquam, def. *I say.*

inquinatūrus, a, um, pt. *about to stain* or *pollute.*

inquīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pollute, to stain, to soil.*

inquĭnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be stained.*
inquīro, irĕre, isīvi, isītum, a. 3. (in & quæro) *to inquire, to investigate.*
insānio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to be mad.*
inscrībo, bĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (in & scribo) *to inscribe, to write upon.*
inscrībor, bi, ptus sum, pass. *to be written upon.*
inscriptus, a, um, pt. *inscribed, written upon.*
insectum, i, n. 2. *an insect.*
insĕquens, tis, pt. *following, ensuing.*
insĕquor, qui, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, d. 3. (in & sequor) *to follow.*
insĭdens, tis, pt. *sitting upon.*
insĭdeo, idēre, ēdi, essum, n. 2. (in & sedeo) *to sit upon.*
insidiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *an ambush, treachery, deceit;* per insidias, *treacherously.*
insidians, tis, pt. *lying in wait.*
insidior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to lie in wait, to deceive.*
insigne, is, n. 3. *an ensign.*
insignis, e, adj. *distinguished.*
insisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, n. 3. (in & sisto) *to stand upon, to insist.*
insolabilĭter, adv. *inconsolably.*
insŏlens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *insolent, haughty.*
insolenter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *haughtily, insolently.*
inspectans, tis, pt. *looking upon.*
inspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to inspect, to look upon.*
instatūrus, a, um, pt. *about to urge* or *press on.*
instituo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (in & statuo) *to appoint, to order.*
institŭor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be appointed.*
institūtum, i, n. 2. *an institution.*
institūtus, a, um, pt. *appointed.*
insto, āre, ĭti, ĭtum & ātum, n. 1. (in & sto) *to be near to, to urge, to beg earnestly.*
instrumentum, i, n. 2. *an instrument.*
instruo, uĕre, uxi, uctum, a. 3. (in & struo) *to prepare, to teach, to supply with;* epŭlas, *to prepare a meal.*
instruor, ui, uctus sum, pass. *to be prepared* or *instructed.*
Insūbres, um, m. pl. 3. *people living near the Po, supposed to be of Gallic origin.*
insuesco, escĕre, ēvi, ētum, inc. 3. *to grow accustomed.*
insŭla, æ, f. 1. *an island.*
insŭper, adv. *moreover.*
integĕr, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errĭmus) *whole, entire, unhurt, just.*

intĕgo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (in & tego) *to cover.*
integrĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *integrity.*
intellectus, a, um, pt. *understood, perceived.*
intellĭgo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (inter & lego) *to understand, to discern, to know.*
intellĭgor, ĭgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be understood.*
inter, pr. *between, among.*
intercĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (inter & capio) *to intercept.*
interdĭco, c[illegible] xi, ctum, a. 3. (inter & dico) *to forbid.*
interdĭcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be forbidden.*
interdictus, a, um, pt. *prohibited.*
interdiu, adv. *by day.*
inter[illegible]m, adv. *sometimes.*
in[illegible], adv. *in the mean time.*
interemptus, a, um, pt. *slain.*
intereo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (inter & eo) *to perish.*
interest, imp. *it concerns;* mea, *it concerns me.*
interfector, ōris, m. 3. *a murderer.*
interfectus, a, um, pt. *killed.*
interfĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (inter & facio) *to kill, to slay.*
interficior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be killed.*
intĕrim, adv. *in the mean time.*
interĭmo, imĕre, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. (inter & emo) *to kill.*
interĭmor, ĭmi, emptus *or* emtus sum, pass. *to be killed.*
interjectus, a, um, pt. *cast between;* anno interjecto, *a year having intervened.*
interjĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (inter & jacio) *to throw between.*
interjicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be thrown between.*
interior, us, adj. (comp. from intĕrus) *inner, the interior.*
internecio, ōnis, f. 3. *ruin, destruction, a general massacre.*
internodium, i, n. 2. *the space between two knots.*
internus, a, um, adj. *internal;* mare, *the Mediterranean Sea.*
interpres, ĕtis, c. 3. *an interpreter.*
interregnum, i, n. 2. *an interregnum.*
interrŏgans, tis, pt. *asking.*
interrogātus, a, um, pt. *asked.*
interrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (inter & rogo) *to ask.*
interrŏgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be asked.*
intersum, esse, fui, futūrus, irr. n. (inter & sum) *to be present at.*
intĕrus, a, um, adj. (erior, ĭmus) *inward.*

intervallum, i, n. 2. *an interval, a space between.*
interveniens, tis, pt. *intervening.*
intervĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (inter & venio) *to come between.*
intexo, ĕre, ui, tum, a. 3. (in & texo) *to interweave.*
intĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from intĕrus) *innermost, intimate, much beloved.*
intra, pr. *within;* adv. *inward.*
intrepĭdus, a, um, adj. *intrepid.*
intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enter.*
introdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (intro & duco) *to lead in, to introduce.*
introĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *an entrance.*
intuens, tis, pt. *looking upon.*
intueor, ēri, ĭtus sum, d. 2. (in & tueor) *to look upon, to consider.*
intus, adv. *within.*
inusitātus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed, unusual.*
invādo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (in & vado) *to invade, to fall upon.*
invĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, a. 4. (in & venio) *to find, to invent, to discover.*
invenior, īri, tus sum, pass. *to be discovered.*
inventus, a, um, pt. *invented, discovered.*
investīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to investigate, to discover.*
invĭcem, adv. *mutually, in turn.*
invictus, a, um, pt. (in & victus) *unconquered.*
invidia, æ, f. 1. *envy, hatred.*
invīsus, a, um, adj. *hated, hateful.*
invitātus, a, um, pt. *invited, entertained.*
invīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to invite.*
invītor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be invited.*
invius, a, um, adj. *inaccessible, impassable.*
invŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & voco) *to call upon, to invoke.*
Iōnes, um, m. pl. 3. *the inhabitants of Ionia.*
Ionia, æ, f. 1. *Ionia, a country of Asia Minor.*
Ionius, a, um, adj. *Ionian.*
Iphicrătes, is, m. 3. *an Athenian general.*
Iphigenīa, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Agamemnon, and priestess of Diana.*
ipse, a, um, pro. *he himself, she herself, itself, he, she, it;* et ipse, *he also;* before a verb of the first or second person, *I, thou;* ipse ego, *I;* ipse tu, *thou,* &c.
ira, æ, f. 1. *anger, rage.*
irascor, i, (pret. not used) d. 3. *to be angry.*
irātus, a, um, adj. *angry.*

irrētio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to entangle, to ensnare.*
irrīdens, tis, pt. *laughing at.*
irrīdeo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2. (in & rideo) *to deride.*
irrĭgans, tis, pt. *watering.*
irrigātus, a, um, pt. *watered, wet.*
irrĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & rigo) *to water, to bedew.*
irrĭgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be watered.*
irrīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to irritate, to provoke.*
irruens, tis, pt. *rushing upon.*
irruo, uĕre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 2. (in & ruo) *to rush upon, to attack.*
is, ea, id, pro. *this, he, she, it.*
Issus, i, f. 2. *a city of Cilicia, bordering on the sea.*
Issĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Issus.*
Isocrătes, is, m. 3. *a celebrated Athenian orator.*
iste, a, ud, pro. *that, that person* or *thing, he, she, it.*
Ister, tri, m. 2. *a river in Germany,* now, *the Danube.*
Isthmĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to an isthmus;* ludi, *games celebrated at the isthmus of Corinth.*
Isthmus, i, m. 2. *an isthmus, a neck of land parting two seas.*
ita, adv. *so, even so, thus.*
Italia, æ, f. 1. *Italy, a celebrated country of Europe.*
Itălus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*
Italĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy, Italian.*
ităque, adv. *therefore.*
iter, itĭnĕris, n. 3. *a journey, a road, a march.*
itĕrum, adv. *again, once more.*
Ithăca, æ, f. 1. *an island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name, under the government of Ulysses: the country was very rugged and mountainous.*
itĭdem, adv. *likewise, also.*
itūrus, a, um, pt. (from eo) *about to go.*

J. jōta.

jacens, tis, pt *lying.*
jaceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to lie.*
jăcio, jacĕre, jēci, jactum, a. 3. *to throw, to hurl.*
jacior, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be hurled* or *cast.*
jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to throw about, to toss.*
jactus, a, um, pt. *cast, thrown.*
jacŭlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to hurl, to dart, to shoot.*
jam, adv. *now, already, presently.*
jamdūdum, adv. *long ago.*
Japĕtus, i, m. 2. *the son of Cœlus and Terra.*
Jason, ŏnis, m. 3. *the son of Æson, and leader of the Argonauts: an inhabitant of Lycia.*
jejūnus, a, um, adj. *fasting, hungry.*
juba, æ, f. 1. *the mane.*

jubeo, bēre, ssi, ssum, a. 2. *to command, to bid, to order.*

jubeor, bēri, ssus sum, pass. *to be ordered.*

jucundus, a, um, adj. *sweet, pleasant.*

Judæa, æ, f. 1. *Judēa.*

Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judēa;* sub. *a Jew.*

judex, ĭcis, c. 3. *a judge.*

judicātus, a, um, pt. *judged.*

judicium, i, n. 2. *a judgment, decision.*

judĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to judge, to deem.*

judĭcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be judged.*

jugĕrum, i, n. 2. *an acre of land.*

jugum, i, n. 2. *a yoke, the top of a mountain.*

Jugurtha, æ, m. 1. *a king of Numidia, taken captive by Marius.*

Julius, i, m. 2. *a prænōmen of Cæsar.*

junctus, a, um, pt. *joined.*

junior, us, adj. (comp. from juvĕnis) *younger.*

Junius, i, m. 2. *the name of many Romans; the prænōmen of Brutus.*

jungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to join;* currum, *to put in the horses.*

jungor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be joined.*

Juno, ōnis, f. 3. *the wife of Jupĭter, and queen of the gods.*

Jupĭter, Jovis, m. 3. *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*

jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. *quarrelsome.*

juro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to swear.*

juror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be sworn.*

jus, juris, n. 3. *right, justice;* civitātis, *the freedom of the city, citizenship;* jure, *with reason.*

jussus, a, um, pt. (from jubeo) *commanded, ordered.*

jussus, ûs, m. *a command.*

justitia, æ, f. 1. *justice.*

justus, a, um, adj. *just, right, exact.*

juvenca, æ, f. 1. *a cow, a heifer.*

Juvencius, i, m. 2. *a Roman general.*

juvĕnis, e, adj. (comp. junior, sup. not used) *young, youthful.*

juvĕnis, is, c. 3. *a young man or woman, a youth.*

juventus, ūtis, f. 3. *youth.*

jŭvo, juvāre, jūvi, jūtum, a. 1. *to help, to assist.*

jŭvor, juvāri, jutus sum, pass. *to be assisted.*

juxta, pr. *near, hard by;* adv. *alike, even, equally.*

L.

L. *stands for Lucius.*

labor & -os, ōris, m. 3. *labour.*

labor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. *to fall, to glide, to flow on.*
laboriōsus, a, um, adj. *laborious.*
labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to suffer with;* fame, *to be hungry.*
labyrinthus, i, m. 2. *a labyrinth.*
lac, tis, n. 3. *milk.*
Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian.*
Lacedæmon, ŏnis, f. 3. *Lacedæmon,* or *Sparta, the capital of Cilicia.*
lacerātus, a, um, pt. *lacerated, torn in pieces.*
lacĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear in pieces.*
lacĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be torn in pieces.*
lacessītus, a, um, pt. *provoked, disturbed.*
lacesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, a. 3. *to disturb, to trouble, to provoke, to stir up.*
lacessor, i, ītus sum, pass. *to be disturbed.*
lachrўma *or* lacrўma, æ, f. 1. *a tear.*
lacus, ûs, m. 4. *a lake.*
Laconĭcus, a, um, adj. *of Sparta, Laconic.*
lædo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to injure.*
lætātus, a, um, pt. *rejoicing.*
lætitia, æ, f. 1. *joy.*
lætor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to rejoice.*
lætus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *glad, joyful, fortunate, fruitful;* læta pabŭla, *abundant fodder.*
Lævīnus, i, m. 2. *a Roman name;* (P. Valerius) *a consul at Rome, sent against Pyrrhus.*
lævor, ōris, m. 3. *smoothness.*
Lagus, i, m. 2. *a Macedonian, who adopted that Ptolemy, as his son, who afterwards became king of Ægypt.*
lana, æ, f. 1. *wool.*
lanātus, a, um, adj. *bearing wool.*
laniātus, a, um, pt. *torn in pieces.*
lanio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear, to pull in pieces.*
lanior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be torn in pieces.*
lapicidīna, æ, f. 1. *a quarry.*
lapideus, a, um, adj. *stony.*
lapis, ĭdis, m. 3. *a stone.*
lapsus, a, um, pt. *fallen.*
laqueus, i, m. 2. *a noose, a snare.*
largitio, ōnis, f. 3. *a present.*
latĕ, adv. (ius, issĭmĕ) *widely, extensively.*
latĕbra, æ, f. 1. *a lurking place.*
latens, tis, pt. *hiding, concealing one's self.*
lateo, ēre, ui, (sup. not in use) n. 2. *to be hidden, to be unknown.*
later, ĕris, m. 3. *a brick.*
latercŭlus, i, m. 2. *a brick.*
Latīnus, i, m. 2. *a king in*

Italy, from whom the people were called Latins.

Latīnus, a, um, adj. *Latin, of Latium.*

latitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *the breadth.*

Latōna, æ, f. 1. *the mother of Apollo and Diana.*

latrandus, a, um, pt. *to be barked at.*

latro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to bark, to bark at.*

latror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be barked at.*

latro, ōnis, m. 3. *a robber.*

latrocinium, i, n. 2. *a robbery.*

latūrus, a, um, pt. (from fero) *about to bring.*

latus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *broad, wide.*

latus, ĕris, n. 3. *a side.*

laudātus, a, um, pt. *praised.*

laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to praise.*

laudor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be praised.*

Laurentia, æ, f. 1.—*See* Acca.

laus, dis, f. 3. *praise.*

lautē, adv. *magnificently.*

Lavinia, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of king Latīnus, and wife of Ænēas.*

Lavinium, i, n. 2. *a city in Italy, built by Ænēas.*

lavo, lavāre & lavĕre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. 1. & 3. *to wash, to bathe.*

leæna, æ, f. 1. *a lioness.*

Leander, dri, m. 2. *a youth of Abȳdos.*

lebes, ētis, m. 3. *a kettle.*

lectus, a, um, pt. *read, chosen.*

Leda, æ, f. 1. *a Spartan queen, the mother of Helĕna.*

legatio, ōnis, f. 3. *an embassy.*

legātus, i, m. 2. *a lieutenant, an ambassador.*

legens, tis, pt. *reading, selecting.*

legio, ōnis, f. 3. *a legion, (a division of the army.)*

legislātor, ōris, m. 3. *a legislator.*

lego, gĕre, gi, ctum, a. 3. *to read, to read aloud, to choose.*

legor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be read.*

Lemānus, i, m. 2. *the name of a lake,* now, *lake Geneva.*

leo, ōnis, m. 3. *a lion.*

Leonĭdas, æ, m. 1. *a very brave and just king of Sparta.*

Leontīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Leontium, a city of Sicily.*

Lepĭdus, i, m. 2. *one of the triumvirs, with Augustus and Antony, after the death of Julius Cæsar.*

lepus, ŏris, m. 3. *a hare.*

letālis, e, adj. *fatal, deadly.*

levis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *light, smooth.*

levĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *lightness.*

levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lighten, to alleviate.*

lex, gis, f. 3. *a law, a condition.*

libenter, adv. *freely, willingly.*
liber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *free.*
liber, bri, m. 2. *the inward bark of a tree, a book.*
liberalĭter, adv. *liberally.*
liberātus, a, um, pt. *liberated.*
libĕrè, adv. *freely.*
libĕri, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *children.*
libĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to free, to liberate.*
libĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be freed.*
libertas, ātis, f. 3. *liberty.*
Libya, æ, f. 1. *Libya* or *Africa.*
Licinius, i, m. 2. *a name and prænōmen common to the Romans.*
licet, uit, ĭtum est, imp. *it is lawful, it is permitted, it may.*
licèt, conj. *although.*
lienōsus, a, um, adj. *sick of the spleen.*
ligneus, a, um, adj. *wooden.*
lignum, i, n. 2. *wood.*
ligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind.*
Liguria, æ, f. 1. *Liguria, a country in the west of Italy.*
Ligus, ŭris, m. 3. *a Ligurian.*
Ligustĭcus, a, um, adj. *Ligurian;* mare, now, *the Gulf of Genŏa.*
Lilybæum, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Sicily.*
limpĭdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *clear.*
limus, i, m. 2. *mud, clay.*
lĭngua, æ, f. 1. *the tongue, a language.*
linum, i, n. 2. *linen.*
liquĭdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *liquid, clear.*
lis, litis, f. 3. *a strife.*
litĕra *or* littera, æ, f. 1. *a letter;* (pl.) *letters, the sciences, a letter, an epistle.*
litterarius, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters.*
littus *or* litus, ŏris, n. 3. *the shore.*
loco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to place.*
locor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be placed;* virgo ducenda locātur, *a girl is married.*
locus, i, m. (in sing.) m. & n. (in pl.) 2. *a place.*
locusta, æ, f. 1. *a locust.*
longè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *far, wide.*
longinquus, a, um, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *far, distant.*
longitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *length.*
longus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *long, lasting.*
loquūtus *or* -cūtus, a, um, pt. *having spoken.*
loquutūrus *or* -cūtūrus, a, um, pt. *about to speak.*
loquor, qui, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, d. 3. *to speak.*
lorīca, æ, f. 1. *a coat of mail.*
lorum, i, n. 2. *a thong.*
lubens, tis, pt. *willing.*
lubenter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *willingly.*
lubet, *or* libet, uit, imp. *it pleaseth.*

lubīdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *lust, desire.*
lubrĭcus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*
lucco, cēre, xi, (sup. wanting) n. 2. *to shine.*
Lucius, i, m. 2. *a name and prænōmen of the Romans.*
Lucretia, æ, f. 1. *a Roman lady.*
Lucretius, i, m. 2. *the father of Lucretia.*
luctus, ûs, m. 4. *mourning.*
Lucullus, i, m. 2. *a Roman, celebrated for his luxury and his military talents.*
lucus, i, m. 2. *a grove.*
ludo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to play.*
ludus, i, m. 2. *a game, a play;* litterarius, *a school;* gladiatorius, *a school for gladiators;* ludi magister, *a school master.*
lugeo, gēre, xi, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to mourn, to lament.*
lumen, ĭnis, n. 3. *light, an eye.*
luna, æ, f. 1. *the moon.*
lupa, æ, f. 1. *a she-wolf.*
lupus, i, m. 2. *a wolf.*
luscinia, æ, f. 1. *a nightingale.*
Lusitania, æ, f. 1. *a part of ancient Spain,* now, *Portugal.*
lustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purify, to appease, to expiate, to muster.*
lustrum, i, n. 2. *the lair* (*of wild beasts.*)
lusus, ûs, m. 4. *a game, a play;* per lusum, *for sport.*
Lutatius, i, m. 2. (C. Lutatius Catŭlus) *a Roman consul in the time of the Punic war.*
Lutetia, æ, f. 1. *Paris, the capital of France.*
lutum, i, n. 2. *clay, dirt, mud.*
lux, lucis, f. 3. *light.*
luxuria, æ, f. 1. *luxury.*
Lycius, a um, adj. *Lycian, of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.*
Lycomēdes, is, m. 3. *a king of the isle of Scyros.*
Lycurgus, i, m. 2. *a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta.*
Lydia, æ, f. 1. *a kingdom of Asia Minor.*
Lysander, dri, m. 2. *a celebrated Spartan general.*
Lysimăchus, i, m. 2. *one of Alexander's generals, afterwards king of Thrace.*

M.

M. *stands for Marcus.*
Macĕdo, ŏnis, m. 3. *a Macedonian.*
Macedonia, æ, f. 1. *a very fertile country between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece.*
Macedonĭcus, a, um, adj. *of Macedonia, Macedonian.*
macies, ēi, f. 5. *leanness.*
Macrobii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *long-lived; a name given to some of the inhabitants of Æthiopia, because they were said to live very long.*

mactātus, a, um, pt. *slain, sacrificed.*
macto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice, to slay.*
mactor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be sacrificed.*
macŭla, æ, f. 1. *a spot, a stain.*
madeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to be wet.*
Mænădes, um, f. pl. 3. *priestesses of Bacchus.*
Mæōtis, ĭdis, f. 3. (palus) *a large lake or sea beyond the Euxine;* now, *the Sea of Azoph.*
magis, adv. (sup. maxĭmè; pos. not used) *more, rather.*
magister, tri, m. 2. *a teacher;* magister equĭtum, *the commander of the cavalry, and aid of the dictator.*
magistrātus, ûs, m. 4. *a magistracy, a magistrate.*
Magnesia, æ, f. 1. *a town of Asia Minor.*
magnifĭcè, adv. (entiùs, entissĭmè) *magnificently.*
magnificentia, æ, f. 1. *magnificence.*
magnifĭcus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissĭmus) *magnificent.*
magnitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *the greatness, magnitude.*
magnopĕre, adv. *greatly, very.*
magnus, a, um, adj. (major, maxĭmus) *great.*
majōres, um, m. pl. 3. *ancestors.*
malè, adv. (pejùs, pessĭmè) *badly.*
maledīco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (malè & dico) *to revile, to rail at.*
maledĭcus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissĭmus) *reviling, railing.*
malefĭcus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissĭmus) *mischievous, wicked.*
malo, malle, malui, irr. *to prefer, to be more willing, to wish rather.*
malum, i, n. 2. *an apple.*
malum, i, n. 2. (malus) *evil, misfortune, sufferings.*
malus, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessĭmus) *bad;* mali, *bad men.*
Mancīnus, i, m. 2. *a Roman consul, who made a disgraceful peace with the inhabitants of Numantia.*
mando, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. *to chew, to eat.*
mando, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to command, to intrust.*
mandor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be intrusted.*
mane, ind. *the morning;* adv. *early in the morning.*
maneo, ēre, si, sum, n. 2. *to remain.*
manes, ium, m. pl. 3. *the dead, the shades of the lower world.*
Manlius, i, m. 2. *a Roman name and prænōmen.*
mano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to flow.*

mansuefăcio, facĕre, fēci, factum, a. 3. *to tame, to make tame.*

mansuefio, fiĕri, factus sum, irr. *to be made tame.*

mansuefactus, a, um, pt. *tamed.*

Mantinēa, æ, f. 1. *a town of Arcadia, in the Peloponnēsus.*

manubiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *booty, spoils.*

manumissus, a, um, pt. *liberated.*

manumitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (manus & mitto) *to set free.*

manumittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be set free.*

manus, ûs, f. 4. *a hand, the trunk of an elephant, a band.*

mapāle, is, n. 3. *a hut.*

Marcellus, i, m. 2. *a Roman consul.*

Marcius, i, m. 2. *a name and prænōmen among the Romans.*

Marcus, i, m. 2. *a prænōmen among the Romans.*

mare, is, n. 3. *the sea.*

margarīta, æ, f. 1. *a pearl.*

Mariandȳni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Asia.*

marīnus, a, um, adj. *marine, pertaining to the sea.*

maritĭmus, a, um, adj. *maritime;* copiæ, *naval forces.*

marītus, i, m. 2. *a husband.*

Marius, i, m. 2. (C.) *a Roman of low birth, who, by his valour, raised himself to the highest offices in the state.*

marmor, ŏris, n. 3. *marble.*

Mars, tis, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter, and god of war.*

Marsi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Italy.*

Marsўas, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated Phrygian musician; a brother of Antigŏnus, the king of Macedonia.*

massa, æ, f. 1. *a mass.*

Massĭcus, a, um, adj. *of Massĭcus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine;* vinum, *wine of Massicus.*

Massilia, æ, f. 1. *a maritime town of Gaul,* now, *Marseilles.*

mater, tris, f. 3. *a mother, a matron.*

materia, æ, f. 1. *the material, matter, stuff, timber.*

matrimonium, i, n. 2. *matrimony.*

matrōna, æ, f. 1. *a matron,* (*of rank.*)

Matrŏna, æ, f. 1. *a river of Gaul,* now, *the Marne.*

maturesco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to grow ripe.*

matūrus, a, um, adj. (ior, rĭmus *or* issĭmus) *ripe, perfect.*

Mauritania, æ, f. 1. *a country in the western part of Africa.*

Mausōlus, i, m. 2. *a king of Caria.*

maxilla, æ, f. 1. *the jaw.*

maxĭmè, adv. (sup. from magìs) *especially, greatly.*

Maxĭmus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans;* (Qu. Fab. Max.) *a distinguished Roman general against Hannibal.*

maxĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from magnus) *greatest, eldest.*

mecum, (cum me, from ego) *with me.*

medeor, ēri, (pret. not in use) d. 2. *to cure, to heal.*

medicātus, a, um, pt. *healed.*

medicīna, æ, f. 1. *medicine.*

medĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to heal, to administer medicine;* corpus, *to embalm.*

medĭcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be healed.*

medĭcus, i, m. 2. *a physician.*

meditātus, a, um, pt. *designed, practised.*

medĭtor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to meditate, to reflect, to practise.*

medius, a, um, adj. *middle;* medium, *the middle;* in medium agmen, *in the midst of the band;* per medios ignes, *through the midst of the fire.*

Mediomatrĭci, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a nation that lived on the borders of the Rhine.*

Medūsa, æ, f. 1. *one of the three Gorgons, slain by Perseus.*

Megăra, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Megăris.*

Megarenses, ium, m. pl. 3. *the people of Megăra.*

Megăris, ĭdis, f. 3. *a small country of Achaia.*

Megasthĕnes, is, m. 3. *a Greek historian.*

mehercŭlè, adv. *by Hercules, truly.*

mel, lis, n. 3. *honey.*

Meleagrus and -āger, gri, m. 2. *a king of Calydonia.*

melior, us, adj. (comp. from bonus) *better.*

membrāna, æ, f. 1. *the skin, parchment.*

membrum, i, n. 2. *a limb, a member.*

memĭni, def. pret. *I remember* or *have remembered.*

memor, ŏris, adj. *mindful.*

memorabĭlis, e, adj. *memorable.*

memoria, æ, f. 1. *memory.*

memŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to remember, to say, to mention.*

Memphis, is, f. 3. *a large city of Ægypt.*

mendacium, i, n. 2. *a falsehood.*

mendax, ācis, adj. *false, lying.*

Menelāus, i, m. 2. *a king of Sparta, and husband of Helen.*

Menēnius, i, m. 2. (Agrippa) *a celebrated Roman.*

mens, tis, f. 3. *the mind.*

mensis, is, m. 3. *a month.*

mentio, ōnis, f. 3. *mention*, or *a speaking of.*
mentior, īri, ītus sum, d. 4. *to lie, to assert falsely.*
mercātor, ōris, m. 3. *a merchant.*
mercatūra, æ, f. 1. *the employment of merchandise, trade.*
mercātus, ûs, m. 4. *a market, a sale.*
merces, ēdis, f. 3. *wages, a reward, a price.*
Mercŭrius, i, m. 2. *the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods.*
mereo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to deserve, to gain.*
mereor, ēri, ĭtus sum, d. 2. *to deserve.*
mergo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to sink, to dip under.*
mergor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be sunk.*
meridiānus, a, um, adj. *southern, south, at noon-day.*
meridies, iēi, m. 5. *noon-day.*
merĭtò, adv. (sup. issĭmò; comp. not used) *with reason, deservedly.*
merĭtum, i, n. 2. *merit, desert.*
mersus, a, um, pt. *sunk.*
merŭla, æ, f. 1. *a blackbird.*
merx, cis, f. 3. *merchandise.*
messis, is, f. 3. *the harvest.*
meta, æ, f. 1. *a goal, a limit.*
Metagonium, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Africa.*
metallum, i, n. 2. *metal, a mine.*
Metanīra, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
Metellus, i, m. 2. *the surname of an illustrious family at Rome.*
metior, tīri, nsus sum, d. 4. *to measure.*
Metius, i, m. 2. (Suffetius) *a dictator of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius.*
meto, tĕre, ssui, ssum, a. 3. *to reap, to mow.*
metuo, uĕre, ui, (sup. wanting) a. 3. *to fear.*
metus, ûs, m. 4. *fear.*
meus, a, um, pro. *my, mine.*
Micipsa, æ, m. 1. *a king of Numidia.*
mico, āre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 1. *to shine.*
Midas, æ, m. 1. *a very opulent king of Phrygia.*
migro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to remove, to migrate, to wander.*
miles, ĭtis, c. 3. *a soldier.*
Milētus, i, f. 2. *a celebrated city, the capital of Ionia.*
militia, æ, f. 1. *war, military service.*
milĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to carry on war.*
mille, n. 3. ind. (in sing.) millia, um, pl. *a thousand;* duo millia, *two thousand;* (mille, adj. ind.)
milliarium, i, n. 2. *a milestone, (of these, one was placed by the road side at every* 1000 *paces,) a mile.*
milvius, i, m. 2. *a kite.*

minæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *threats.*
minātus, a, um, pt. *threatening.*
Minerva, æ, f. 1. *the goddess of war and wisdom.*
minĭmè, adv. (sup. from parum) *at least, not at all.*
minĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from parvus) *the least, the smallest.*
ministerium, i, n. 2. *service.*
minium, i, n. 2. *red lead.*
minor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to threaten.*
minor, ōris, adj. (comp. from parvus) *less.*
Minos, ōis, m. 3. *a king of Crete.*
minuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to diminish.*
minuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be diminished.*
minùs, adv. (comp. from parum) *less, less than.*
miracŭlum, i, n. 2. *a miracle.*
mirabĭlis, e, adj. *wonderful.*
mirātus, a, um, pt. *wondering at.*
mirè, adv. *wonderfully.*
miror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to wonder at, to admire.*
mirus, a, um, adj. *wonderful.*
misceo, scēre, scui, stum *or* xtum, a. 2. *to mingle, to mix.*
misceor, scēri, stus *or* xtus sum, pass. *to be mingled.*
miser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *miserable.*
miserātus, a, um, pt. *pitying.*
miserĕor, erēri, ertus sum, d. 2. *to have compassion, to pity.*
misĕret, eruit, ertum est, imp. *it pitieth.*
misericordia, æ, f. 1. *pity.*
misĕror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to pity.*
mistus and **mixtus**, a, um, pt. *mingled.*
Mithridātes, is, m. 3. *a king of Pontus.*
Mithridatĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridātes;* bellum, *the war waged by the Romans against Mithridātes.*
mitis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *mild, meek.*
mitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to send, to throw, to bring forth.*
mittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent.*
modĭcus, a, um, adj. *moderate.*
modius, i, m. 2. *a bushel.*
modò, adv. *now, only, but;* modò...modò, *sometimes... sometimes;* conj. (the same as dummŏdo) *provided that, if only.*
modus, i, m. 2. *a measure, a manner, a kind, sort, degree.*
mœnia, ōrum and um, n. pl. 2 & 3. *the walls.*
Mœnus, i, m. 2. *a river of Germany.*
mœrens, tis, pt. *being sad, mourning.*
mœreo, mœrēre, **mœstus**

navĭgans, tis, pt. *sailing.*
navigatio, ōnis, f. 3. *navigation.*
navigium, i, n. 2. *a ship.*
navĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (navis & ago) *to navigate, to sail.*
navĭgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be sailed on.*
navis, is, f. 3. *a ship.*
ne, conj. *lest, lest that, that... not;* ne quidem, *not even.*
nec, conj. *neither, nor.*
necātus, a, um, pt. *slain.*
necessarius, a, um, adj. *necessary;* sub. *a friend.*
necessĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *necessity, duty.*
neco, āre, āvi *or* ui, ātum, a. 1. *to kill.*
necor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be slain.*
nefas, n. ind. *injustice, wrong.*
negātus, a, um, pt. *denied.*
neglectus, a, um, pt. *neglected.*
neglĭgo, ĭgĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (nec & lego *or* elĭgo) *to neglect, not to care for.*
neglĭgor, ĭgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be neglected.*
nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deny, to refuse.*
negor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be denied.*
negotium, i, n. 2. *business, a thing;* facĭli negotio, *with little pains.*
nemo, ĭnis, c. 3. *no one;* nemo mortalium, *no mortal.*
nemus, ŏris, n. 3. *a forest.*
nepos, ōtis, m. 3. *a grand-son.*
Neptūnus, i, m. 2. *the son of Saturn, and the god of the sea.*
nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*
neque, conj. *neither, nor.*
nequeo, īre, īvi, ītum, irr. n. (ne & queo) *I cannot, I am not able.*
nequis, qua, quod *or* quid, pro. *lest any one* or *thing.*
Nereis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a Nereid, a sea-nymph.*
nescio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. (ne & scio) *to be ignorant of.*
Nestus, i, m. 2. *a river in Thrace.*
neuter, tra, trum, adj. *neither of the two.*
Nicomēdes, is, m. 3. *a king of Bithynia.*
nidifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (nidus & facio) *to build a nest.*
nidus, i, m. 2. *a nest.*
niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
nihil, n. ind. *nothing;* nihil habeo quod, *I have no reason.*
nihilomĭnùs, adv. *nevertheless.*
Nilus, i, m. 2. *the largest river of Africa.*
nimius, a, um, adj. *too great, too much.*
nimiùm *and* nimiò, adv. *too much.*
Niŏbe, es, f. 1. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.*

nisi, adv. *unless.*
Nisus, i, m. 2. *a king of Megăris, changed into a hawk.*
nitĭdus, a, um, adj. *shining, bright.*
nitor, ōris, m. 3. *splendour.*
nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, d. 3. *to strive.*
nix, nivis, f. 3. *snow.*
no, nāre, nāvi, nātum, n. 1. *to swim.*
nobĭlis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *noble, famous, of high rank.*
nobilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *nobility, a noble spirit, nobleness.*
nobilitātus, a, um, pt. *dignified, ennobled.*
nobilĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ennoble.*
nobilĭtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be made famous.*
noceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to hurt, to injure.*
noceor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be hurt.*
noctu, abl. sing. *by night, in the night time.*
nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly.*
nodus, i, m. 2. *a knot.*
Nola, æ, f. 1. *a city of Campania, where a battle was fought between the Romans and Hannibal.*
nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. *to be unwilling.*
Nomădes, um, m. pl. 3. *a name given to those people who have no fixed place of residence.*
nomen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a name.*
non, adv. *not.*
nonagesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetieth.*
nonne, adv. (instead of num non) *not?* (in a question.)
nonnĭhil, n. ind. *something.*
nonnĭsi, adv. *only.*
nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*
nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*
nosco, noscĕre, novi, notum, a. 3. *to know.*
noscor, sci, tus sum, pass. *to be known.*
noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.*
nota, æ, f. 1. *a mark.*
notans, tis, pt. *marking.*
noto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark, to observe.*
notus, a, um, pt. (from nosco) *known.*
novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*
novus, a, um, adj. (sup. issĭmus; comp. not used) *new, recent.*
nox, noctis, f. 3. *night;* de nocte, *by night.*
noxius, a, um, adj. *injurious.*
nubes, is, f. 3. *a cloud.*
nubo, nubĕre, nupsi & nupta sum, nuptum, n. & n. p. 3. *to marry, to be married,* (used only of the wife.)
nudātus, a, um, pt. *laid open, stripped.*
nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make naked, to lay open.*
nudor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be made naked.*

nudus, a, um, adj. *naked, bare.*
nullus, a, um, gen. ius, adj. (non ullus) *no one.*
num, adv. *whether.*
Numa, æ, m. 1. (Pompilius) *the successor of Romulus.*
Numantia, æ, f. 1. *a city of Spain, which held out against the Romans twenty years.*
Numantīni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the people of Numantia.*
numen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a divinity.*
numĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to count, to number.*
numĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be counted.*
numĕrus, i, m. 2. *a number.*
Numidia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Africa.*
Numĭdæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. *the Numidians.*
Numĭtor, ōris, m. 3. *the grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
nunc, adv. *now.*
nuncŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to name.*
nunquam, adv. *never.*
nuntiātus, a, um, pt. *announced.*
nuntio *or* -cio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to announce, to tell.*
nuntior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be told.*
nuptiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *nuptials.*
nusquam, adv. *nowhere, in no place.*
nutriendus, a, um, pt. *to be nourished.*
nutrio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to nourish.*
nutrior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be nourished.*
nutrītus, a, um, pt. *nourished.*
nutrix, īcis, f. 3. *a nurse.*
nympha, æ, f. 1. *a nymph.*

O.

O, int. *O! ah!*
ob, pr. *for, on account of, before.*
obdormiscens, tis, pt. *sleeping.*
obdormisco, iscĕre, īvi, ĭnc. 3. (ob & dormisco) *to fall asleep, to sleep.*
obdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ob & duco) *to draw over.*
obdūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn over.*
obductus, a, um, pt. *spread over, hidden.*
obēdio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. (ob *for* ad, & audio) *to obey, to comply with.*
obeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. n. & a. (ob & eo) *to go to, to discharge, to execute, to die.*
oberrans, tis, pt. *wandering about.*
oberro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (ob & erro) *to wander about, to run about.*
objăceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. (ob & jaceo) *to lie against* or *before.*
objectus, a, um, pt. *thrown to,* or *in the way, exposed.*

objĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (ob & jacio) *to throw before, to object.*

objĭcior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be thrown in the way.*

oblĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ob & ligo) *to bind, to oblige.*

oblĭgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be obliged.*

oblīquē, adv. *indirectly, obliquely.*

oblīquus, a, um, adj. *oblique, indirect.*

oblītus, a, um, pt. *forgetting, having forgot.*

obliviscor, līvisci, lītus sum, d. 3. *to forget.*

obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious, exposed to, liable.*

obruo, uĕre, ŭi, ŭtum, a. 3. (ob & ruo) *to overwhelm, to cover, to bury.*

obruor, ui, ŭtus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed.*

obrŭtus, a, um, pt. *buried, covered.*

obscuratūrus, a, um, pt. *about to darken* or *hide.*

obscūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to obscure, to darken.*

obscūror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be obscured.*

obsĕcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beseech, to conjure.*

obsĕquor, sĕqui, sequūtus *or* secūtus sum, d. 3. (ob & sequor) *to follow, to serve.*

observātus, a, um, pt. *observed.*

observo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ob & servo) *to observe, to watch.*

observor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be observed.*

obses, ĭdis, c. 3. *a hostage.*

obsessus, a, um, pt. *besieged.*

obsĭdeo, sidēre, sēdi, sessum, a. 2. (ob & sedeo) *to besiege.*

obsideor, sidēri, sessus sum, pass. *to be besieged.*

obsidio, ōnis, f. 3. *a siege.*

obsidionālis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege;* corōna, *a crown gained during a siege.*

obstetrix, īcis, f. 3. *a midwife.*

obtestātus, a, um, pt. *besought, entreated.*

obtestor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. (ob & testor) *to conjure, to beseech.*

obtĭneo, tinēre, tinui, tentum, a. 2. (ob & teneo) *to retain, to obtain;* obtĭnet sententia, *the opinion prevails.*

obviàm, adv. *in the way, to meet;* fio obviàm, *I meet, I go to meet.*

occasio, ōnis, f. 3. *an opportunity.*

occāsus, ûs, m. 4. *the descent, evening, the west.*

occĭdens, tis, m. 3. *the west, evening.*

occidendus, a, um, pt. *to be killed.*

occidentālis, e, adj. *western, to the west.*

occīdo, idĕre, īdi, īsum, a. 3. (ob & cædo) *to kill, to put to death.*
occīdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be put to death.*
occĭdo, cidĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, n. 3. (ob & cado) *to set.*
occisūrus, a, um, pt. *about to slay.*
occīsus, a, um, pt. *slain.*
occœcātus, a, um, pt. *blinded, dazzled.*
occœco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blind, to dazzle.*
occœcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be blinded.*
occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to conceal, to hide.*
occultor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be concealed, to hide one's self.*
occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to occupy, to seize upon.*
occurrens, tis, pt. *meeting.*
occurro, currĕre, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (ob & curro) *to meet, to go to meet.*
Oceănus, i, m. 2. *the most ancient god of the sea; the ocean, a sea.*
Octaviānus, i, m. 2. (Cæsar) *the nephew of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus.*
octāvus, a, um, num. adj. *eighth.*
octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred.*
octo, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight.*
octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty.*
ocŭlus, i, m. 2. *an eye.*
odi, odisse, def. pret. *to hate* or *have hated.*
odium, i, n. 2. *hatred.*
odor & odos, ōris, m. 3. *a smell;* odōres, *perfumes.*
odōror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to smell.*
Œneus, ei & eos, m. 2. & 3. *a king of Calȳdon, and father of Meleāger.*
Œnomaus, i, m. 2. *the name of a gladiator.*
Œta, æ, m. 1. *a mountain in Thessaly.*
offĕro, offerre, obtŭli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero) *to offer.*
officīna, æ, f. 1. *a work-shop, an office.*
offĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (ob & facio) *to stand in the way of, to injure.*
officium, i, n. 2. *duty, a kindness, an obligation, politeness.*
olea, æ, f. 1. *an olive-tree.*
oleum, i, n. 2. *oil.*
olim, adv. *formerly, sometime.*
olor, ōris, m. 3. *a swan.*
olus, ĕris, n. 3. *herbs.*
Olympia, æ, f. 1. *a town of the Peloponnēsus.*
Olympĭcus, a, um, adj. *of Olympus.*
Olympus, i, m. 2. *a hill between Thessaly and Macedon.*

omen, ĭnis, n. 3. *an omen, a sign.*

omnis, e, adj. *all, every one;* omnes, *all;* omnia, *all things.*

onus, ŏris, n. 3. *a burden.*

onustus, a, um, adj. *laden, full of.*

opĕra, æ, f. 1. *labour, pains;* dare opĕram alĭcui, *to attend to a thing.*

opĕror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to labour, to work.*

opīmus, a, um, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *rich, fruitful, fat.*

oportet, ēre, uit, imp. *it behoves, it is proper, it is a duty, we ought.*

oppĭdum, i, n. 2. *a walled town.*

oppōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (ob & pono) *to oppose, to set against.*

oppōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be opposed.*

opportūnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *opportune, seasonable, favourable.*

oppositus, a, um, pt. *opposed, opposite.*

opprĭmo, imĕre, essi, essum, a. 3. (ob & premo) *to oppress, to overpower, to subdue.*

oppugnātus, a, um, pt. *besieged, stormed.*

oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ob & pugno) *to assault, to besiege.*

oppugnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be besieged.*

(ops, nom. not in use) opis, gen. f. 3. *aid, help, assistance;* opes, pl. *wealth, power.*

optĭmè, adv. (sup. from bene) *very well, excellently.*

optĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from bonus) *best, most worthy.*

optio, ōnis, f. 3. *a choice, an option.*

opto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to desire.*

opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *rich, opulent.*

opus, ĕris, n. 3. *a work, a labour.*

ora, æ, f. 1. *a coast, a shore.*

oracŭlum, i, n. 2. *an oracle.*

orans, tis, pt. *begging, asking.*

oratio, ōnis, f. 3. *a discourse.*

orātor, ōris, m. 3. *an orator, an ambassador.*

orbātus, a, um, pt. *bereaved* or *deprived of.*

orbis, is, m. 3. *an orb, a circle;* in orbem jacēre, *to lie round in a circle;* orbis terrārum, *the world.*

orbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deprive, to bereave of.*

orbor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be deprived.*

Orbēlus, i, m. 2. *a mountain of Thrace.*

Orcus, i, m. 2. *the infernal regions; Pluto, the god of the lower world.*

ordĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to order, to arrange.*

ordo, ĭnis, m. 3. *order, arrangement.*
Oriens, tis, m. 3. *the east, the morning.*
orientālis, e, adj. *eastern.*
origo, ĭnis, f. 3. *origin;* origĭnem ducĕre, *to trace one's origin.*
orior, orĕris, orīri, ortus sum, d. 3 & 4. *to arise, to begin, to appear.*
ornamentum, i, n. 2. *an ornament.*
ornātus, a, um, pt. *adorned.*
ornātus, ûs, m. 4. *an ornament.*
orno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn.*
ornor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be adorned.*
oro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beg, to entreat.*
Orōdes, is, m. 3. *a king of Parthia.*
Orpheus, eï & eos, m. 2 & 3. *a celebrated poet and musician.*
ortus, a, um, pt. *risen, born, begun.*
ortus, ûs, m. 4. *a rising.*
os, oris, n. 3. *the mouth, the face.*
os, ossis, n. 3. *a bone.*
Ossa, æ, m. 1. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*
ostendo, dĕre, di, sum, (*seldom* tum) a. 3. (ob & tendo) *to show, to exhibit.*
ostendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be exhibited.*
Ostia, æ, m. & f. 1. *a town of Italy, at the mouth of the Tiber.*
ostium, i, n. 2. *a mouth* (*of a river.*)
ostreum, i, n. 2. *an oyster.*
otium, i, n. 2. *leisure, quiet.*
Otos, i, m. 2. *a son of Neptune.*—*See* Ephialtes.
ovis, is, f. 3. *a sheep.*
ovum, i, n. 2. *an egg.*

P.

P. *stands for Publius.*
pabŭlum, i, n. 2. *fodder.*
paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, d. 3. *to make a compact, to bargain, to agree.*
Pactōlus, i, m. 2. *a river of Lydia, said to flow over golden sands.*
pactum, i, n. 2. *an agreement, a contract;* quo pacto, *in what manner.*
pactus, a, um, pt. *agreed upon.*
Padus, i, m. 2. *a river of Italy,* now, *the Po.*
pæne, adv. *almost, nearly.*
palea, æ, f. 1. *chaff.*
palma, æ, f. 1. *a palm, a palm-tree.*
palpebra, æ, f. 1. *the eye-lid;* pl. *the eye-lashes.*
palus, ūdis, f. 3. *a lake, a marsh.*
palustris, e, adj. *marshy.*
Pan, anis, m. 3. *the god of shepherds.*
pando, pandĕre, pandi, pas-

sum & pansum, a. 3. *to expand, to spread out.*

pandor, pandi, passus & pansus sum, pass. *to be unfolded.*

Panionium, i, n. 2. *a place near Milētus, sacred to Neptune.*

panis, is, m. 3. *bread.*

panthēra, æ, f. 1. *a panther.*

Papirius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*

papȳrum, i, n. 2. *the shrub of which paper was made, the papyrus.*

parātus, a, um, pt. & adj. (ior, issĭmus) *prepared, ready.*

Parcæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *the Fates.*

parco, parcĕre, peperci, parsum, (*seldom* parsi, parsĭtum) n. 3. *to spare.*

pardus, i, m. 2. *a panther.*

parens, tis, c. 3. *a parent, father, mother, creator, author, inventor.*

pareo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to obey.*

paries, ĕtis, m. 3. *a wall.*

pario, parĕre, pepĕri, partum & parĭtum, a. 3. *to bear, to cause, to produce, to gain;* ovum, *to lay an egg.*

parior, pari, partus & parĭtus sum, pass. *to be brought forth.*

Paris, ĭdis *or* idos, m. 3. *the son of Priam, king of Troy.*

parĭter, adv. *in like manner, equally.*

Parnassus, i, m. 2. *a mountain of Phocis.*

paro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prepare, to provide.*

paror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be prepared.*

Paropamisus, i, m. 2. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India, called the Stony Girdle.*

pars, tis, f. 3. *a part, a party;* magnam partem, *for the most part.*

parsimonia, æ, f. 1. *frugality.*

Parthus, i, m. 2. *an inhabitant of Parthia, a Parthian.*

particŭla, æ, f. 1. *a particle.*

partiendus, a, um, pt. *to be divided.*

partim, adv. *partly, in part.*

partior, īri, ītus sum, d. 4. *to divide, to share.*

partus, a, um, pt. (from pario) *gained, acquired.*

partus, ûs, m. 4. *a birth.*

parum, adv. (minùs, minĭmĕ & -ùm) *little, too little.*

parvŭlus, a, um, adj. *small, very small.*

parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, minĭmus) *small, less, the least.*

pascendus, a, um, pt. *to be fed.*

pascens, tis, pt. *feeding, grazing.*

pasco, scĕre, vi, stum, a. 3. *to feed.*

pascor, ci, tus sum, pass. *to be fed.*

pascor, ci, tus sum, d. 3. *to feed, to graze.*
passer, ĕris, m. 3. *a sparrow.*
passim, adv. *here and there, every where.*
passūrus, a, um, pt. *about to suffer.*
passus, a, um, pt. (from patior) *having suffered.*
passus, a, um, pt. (from pando) *stretched out, hung up, dried;* uva passa, *a raisin.*
passus, ûs, m. 4. *a pace;* mille passuum, *a mile.*
pastor, ōris, m. 3. *a shepherd.*
patefăcio, facĕre, fēci, factum, a. 3. *to open, to detect.*
patefio, fiĕri, factus sum, irr. *to be laid open* or *discovered.*
patefactus, a, um, pt. *opened, discovered.*
patens, tis, pt. & adj. *opened, open, clear.*
pateo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to stand open, to extend.*
pater, tris, m. 3. *a father;* pater-familias, patris-familias, *the master of a family.*
paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
patientia, æ, f. 1. *patience.*
patior, pati, passus sum, d. 3. *to suffer, to endure, to allow.*
patria, æ, f. 1. *country, birth-place.*
patrimonium, i, n. 2. *patrimony, inheritance.*
patrocinium, i, n. 2. *patronage.*
patrōnus, i, m. 2. *a patron, protector.*
patruēlis, is, c. 3. *a cousin (by the father's side.)*
pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few.*
paulātim, adv. *gradually, little by little.*
paulò *or* paullò, adv. *a little;* paulò pòst, *a little after.*
paulŭlùm, adv. *a little.*
Paullus *or* Paulus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
pauper, ĕris, adj. (ior, rĭmus) *poor.*
paveo, pavēre, pavi, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to fear, to be afraid.*
pavo, ōnis, c. 3. *a peacock.*
pax, pacis, f. 3. *peace.*
pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to sin, to commit a fault.*
pecto, ctĕre, xi & xui, xum, a. 3. *to comb, to dress.*
pector, cti, xus sum, pass. *to be combed.*
pectus, ŏris, n. 3. *the breast.*
pecunia, æ, f. 1. *money.*
pecus, ŭdis, c. 3. *a beast, a sheep.*
pecus, ŏris, n. 3. *cattle.*
pedes, ĭtis, c. 3. *one on foot, a foot-soldier.*
pelăgus, i, n. 2. *the sea.*
Peleus, i, m. 2. *the son of Æăcus, and father of Achilles.*
Pelias, æ, m. 1. *a king of Thessaly.*

Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Italy.*
Pelion, i, n. 2. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*
pellĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (per & lacio) *to allure, to entice.*
pellis, is, f. 3. *the skin.*
pello, pellĕre, pepŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive away, to banish.*
pellor, pelli, pulsus sum, pass. *to be driven away.*
Peloponnēsus, i, f. 2. *a celebrated peninsula, which comprehended the southern parts of Greece.*
Pelusium, i, n. 2. *a town of Egypt.*
pendens, tis, pt. *hanging.*
pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pensum, n. 2. *to hang.*
pene, adv. *almost.*
penetrāle, is, n. 3. *the inner part of a house.*
penĕtrans, tis, pt. *penetrating.*
penĕtro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to penetrate, to enter, to come in use.*
Penēus, i, m. 2. *a river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus.*
peninsŭla, æ, f. 1. *a peninsula.*
penna, æ, f. 1. *a feather, a pen.*
pensĭlis, e, adj. *hanging, floating.*
penuria, æ, f. 1. *want.*
per, pr. *by, through.*
pera, æ, f. 1. *a wallet.*
perăgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (per & ager) *to travel through, to go through.*
percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to ask, to inquire.*
percunctātus, a, um, pt. *having asked.*
percussor, ōris, m. 3. *a murderer, one who has inflicted a wound.*
percŭtio, cutĕre, cussi, cussum, a. 3. (per & quatio) *to strike, to wound;* secūri, *to behead.*
percutior, cūti, cussus sum, pass. *to be struck.*
perdĭtè, adv. *very, vehemently;* amāre, *to love exceedingly.*
perdĭtus, a, um, pt. & adj. *ruined, lost, undone, desperate.*
perdix, īcis, f. 3. *a partridge.*
perdo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. (per & do) *to ruin, to make unhappy, to lose.*
perdor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be ruined.*
perdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (per & duco) *to lead to.*
perdūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be brought forth.*
perductus, a, um, pt. *brought forth* or *to.*
peregrinatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a journey.*
peregrīnus, a, um, adj. *foreign, strange.*
perennis, e, adj. *continual, lasting, perennial.*

pereo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. n. *to perish.*
perfidia, æ, f. 1. *perfidy.*
perfĭdus, a, um, adj. (per & fides) *perfidious.*
Pergămum, i, n. 2. & -us, i, f. 2. pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; an inland city near Troas.*
pergo, gĕre, rexi, rectum, n. 3. (per & rego) *to go forwards, to continue.*
Perĭcles, is, m. 3. *a wise statesman of Athens.*
periculōsus, a, um, adj. *dangerous.*
periculum, i, } n. 2. *danger,*
periclum, i, } *peril.*
perītūrus, a, um, pt. *about to perish.*
perītus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *skilled, experienced.*
permeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (per & meo) *to go through, to flow through.*
permisceo, miscēre, miscui, mistum & mixtum, a. 2. (per & misceo) *to mix.*
permisceor, miscēri, mistus & mixtus sum, pass. *to be mixed.*
permistus, a, um, pt. *mixed, confused.*
permitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (per & mitto) *to commit, to intrust, to permit.*
permūtatio, ōnis, f. 3. *exchange, change.*
permūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (per & muto) *to change, to exchange.*
permūtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be changed.*
pernicies, ēi, f. 5. *destruction.*
perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *pernicious.*
perpendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (per & pendo) *to weigh, to consider.*
perpĕram, adv. *rashly, unjustly, falsely.*
perpĕtior, pĕti, pessus sum, d. 3. (per & patior) *to bear, to suffer.*
perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual, constant.*
Persa, æ, m. 1. *an inhabitant of Persia.*
persecūtus *or* quūtus, a, um, pt. *having pursued.*
persĕquor, qui, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, d. 3. (per & sequor) *to pursue, to follow, to persecute.*
Perseus, ĕi & eos, m. 2 & 3. *the son of Jupiter and Danăe, a very celebrated hero; the last king of Macedon.*
Persĭcus, a, um, adj. *of Persia, Persian.*
perspĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (per & specio) *to look through, to become acquainted with.*
persuādeo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2. (per & suadeo) *to persuade.*
perterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (per & terreo) *to frighten greatly.*
perterreor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be frightened.*

perterrĭtus, a, um, pt. *affrighted, discouraged.*
pertinacĭter, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *obstinately, constantly.*
pertinax, ācis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *obstinate, wilful.*
pertĭneo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. (per & teneo) *to extend, to reach to.*
pervĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (per & venio) *to come to, to arrive at.*
pervenītur, pass. imp. *it is come, they come.*
pervius, a, um, adj. *passable;* spelunca pervia, *a cave through which a man may pass.*
pes, pedis, m. 3. *a foot.*
pessum, adv. *down, under foot;* pessum agi, *to sink.*
pestilentia, æ, f. 1. *a pestilence.*
petens, tis, pt. *seeking, attacking.*
petitio, ōnis, f. 3. *a petition.*
petītus, a, um, pt. *sought.*
peto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, a. 3. *to ask, to request, to attack, to go to, to seek, to go for;* bello petĕre, *to make war upon.*
petor, i, ītus sum, pass. *to be sought.*
Petra, æ, f. 1. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.*
Petræa, æ, f. 1. (Arabia) *Arabia Petræa, a part of Arabia, which was very rocky and barren.*
petulantia, æ, f. 1. *petulance, mischievousness.*
Phæax, ācis, m. 3. pl. -es, ium, *a people of Corfu, which island was famous for its choice fruit, and its people for luxury.*
phalĕræ, f. pl. 1. *the trappings of a horse.*
Pharos, i, f. 2. *a small island at the mouth of the Nile, on which was a tower, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.*
Pharsālus, i, m. 2. *a town of Thessaly.*
Pharnāces, is, m. 3. *a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus.*
Phasis, ĭdis & is, f. 3. *a town and river of Colchis.*
Phidias, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated painter and statuary.*
Philæni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *two Carthaginians, who chose rather to be buried alive, than that their country should be deprived of its just bounds.*
Philippi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a city of Macedon.*
Philippĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philippi.*
Philippĭdes, æ, m. 1. *a comic poet.*
Philippus, i, m. 2. *the father of Alexander; the son of Demetrius.*
Philomēla, æ, f. 1. *Philomel, a nightingale.*
philosophia, æ, f. 1. *philosophy.*

philosŏphus, i, m. 2. *a philosopher.*
Phineus, i, m. 2. *a king of Arcadia.*
Phocæi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Phocæa, a city of Ionia.*
Phocis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a small country of Greece.*
Phœnix, īcis, m. 3. *a Phœnician, (people of Asia.)*
Phryx, ygis, m. 3. *a Phrygian, (people of Asia.)*
Picentes, ium, m. pl. 3. *the inhabitants of Picenum.*
Picēnum, i, n. 2. *a district of Italy.*
pictus, a, um, pt. (from pingo) *painted, embroidered;* picta tabŭla, *a picture.*
piĕtas, ātis, f. 3. *piety, filial duty.*
pignus, ŏris, n. 3. *a pledge, a pawn.*
pila, æ, f. 1. *a ball.*
pileus, i, m. 2. *a hat, a cap.*
pilus, i, m. 2. *the hair (upon the body.)*
Pindărus, i, m. 2. *a very eminent Greek lyric poet.*
pingo, pingĕre, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. *to paint, to embroider.*
pingor, pingi, pictus sum, pass. *to be painted.*
pinguis, e, adj. *fat, fertile, rich.*
pinna, æ, f. 1. *a fin.*
Piræeus, eos, f. 3. *a port and arsenal of Athens.*
pirāta, æ, m. 1. *a pirate.*
piscātor, ōris, m. 3. *a fisherman.*
piscis, is, m. 3. *a fish.*
Pisistrătus, i, m. 2. *an eloquent and learned Athenian.*
pistrīnum, i, n. 2. *a mill.*
Pius, i, m. 2. *a surname of Metellus.*
pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful,* or *affectionate* (as to parents), *upright.*
placeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to please;* sibi, *to be vain of.*
placet, uit, *or* ĭtum est, imp. *it pleases, it is determined.*
placĭdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *placid, still, tranquil, mild.*
plaga, æ, f. 1. *a blow, a wound;* plagæ, pl. *nets.*
planĕ, adv. *entirely, plainly.*
planta, æ, f. 1. *a plant.*
platănus, i, f. 2. *the plane-tree.*
platĕa, æ, f. 1. *a bird of an unknown species, a heron.*
Plato, ōnis, m. 3. *an Athenian philosopher, the most learned and eloquent of all the Greeks.*
plaustrum, i, n. 2. *a cart, a waggon.*
plebs, is, } f. 3. *the people,*
plebes, is, } *the rabble.*
plecto, ctĕre, xi & xui, xum, a. 3. *to punish, to weave.*
plerique, æque, ăque, adj. pl. *the most, many.*

plerumque, adv. *for the most part, sometimes.*
Plinius, i, m. 2. *the name of two noble Italians, many of whose writings are still extant.*
Plotīnus, i, m. 2.—*See* Catiēnus.
plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead.*
plumbum, i, n. 2. *lead.*
pluo, uĕre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 3. *to rain.*
plurĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from multus) *very much, most.*
plus, ūris, adj. (n. in sing. comp. from multus) *more.*
plŭs, adv. (comp. from multŭm) *more, longer.*
Pluto, ōnis, m. 3. *the brother of Jupiter, and king of the infernal regions.*
pocŭlum, i, n. 2. *a cup.*
poēma, ătis, n. 3. *a poem.*
pœna, æ, f. 1. *a punishment;* pœnam dare, *to be punished.*
pœnĭtet, ēre, uit, imp. *it repents, I repent.*
Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage;* subs. *a Carthaginian.*
poēta, æ, m. 1. *a poet.*
pol, adv. *by Pollux, truly.*
pollex, ĭcis, m. 3. *the thumb, the great toe.*
polliceor, ēri, ĭtus sum, d. 2. *to promise.*
pollicĭtus, a, um, pt. *having promised.*
Pollux, ūcis, m. 3. *the son of Leda, twin brother of Castor.*
Polyxĕna, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Priam, sacrificed at the tomb of Achilles.*
pomĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing fruit;* pomifĕræ arbŏres, *fruit-trees.*
pompa, æ, f. 1. *a procession.*
Pompējus, i, m. 2. (Cneius) *a distinguished Roman commander, surnamed the Great, on account of his valour and virtues.*
Pompejānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey.*
Pompilius, i, m. 2.—*See* Numa.
pomum, i, n. 2. *an apple.*
pondus, ĕris, n. 3. *a weight.*
pono, ponĕre, posui, posĭtum, a. 3. *to set, to place.*
ponor, poni, posĭtus sum, pass. *to be placed.*
pons, tis, m. 3. *a bridge.*
Pontius, i, m. 2. (Thelesīnus) *a Samnite general, who defeated the Romans.*
Pontus, i, m. 2. *the Euxine* or *Black Sea; the kingdom Pontus, on the Euxine;* com. subs. *a sea.*
popŭlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to lay waste, to depopulate.*
popŭlus, i, m. 2. *the people, a nation, a tribe.*
porrectus, a, um, pt. *extended, offered.*
porrĭgo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (per & rego) *to reach out, to extend, to offer.*
porrĭgor, ĭgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be extended.*

Porsĕna, æ, m. 1. *a king of Etruria.*
porta, æ, f. 1. *a gate.*
portans, tis, pt. *carrying.*
portendo, dĕre, di, tum, (*seldom* sum,) a. 3. (porrò & tendo) *to portend, to betoken.*
portendor, di, tus sum, pass. *to be foretold* or *portended.*
portĭcus, ûs, f. 4. *a portico, a gallery.*
porto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry, to bear.*
portus, ûs, m. 4. *a harbour.*
posco, poscĕre, poposci, (sup. not used) a. 3. *to demand.*
posĭtus, a, um, pt. *placed, situated.*
possessio, ōnis, f. 3. *possession.*
possessor, ōris, m. 3. *a possessor.*
possĭdeo, sidēre, sēdi, sessum, a. 2. *to possess.*
possum, posse, potui, irr. n. (potis & sum) *to be able, I can.*
post, pr. *after;* adv. *afterwards;* aliquot annis pòst, *some years afterwards;* paulò pòst, *a little while afterwards.*
postea, adv. *afterwards.*
poster & ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (erior, rēmus) *succeeding, subsequent;* in postĕrum, *for the future;* postĕro die, *the next day;* postĕri, ōrum, *posterity.*
postis, is, m. 3. *a post.*
postquam, adv. *after that, since.*
postrēmò, & -ùm, adv. *for the last time, at last.*
postrēmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from postĕrus) *the last;* ad postrēmum, *at last.*
postŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask, to demand.*
Postumius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans;* (Spurius) *a consul defeated by the Samnites.*
potens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *powerful.*
potentia, æ, f. 1. *power.*
potestas, ātis, f. 3. *power.*
potio, ōnis, f. 3. *a drink, a potion, a draught.*
potior, īri, ītus sum, d. 4. *to possess, to obtain the control of.*
potissĭmùm, adv. (sup. from potiùs) *principally, chiefly, especially.*
potītus, a, um, pt. *having obtained.*
potiùs, adv. (comp. potissĭmùm, sup.; pos. not used) *rather.*
poto, tāre, tāvi, tātum *or* tum, a. 1. *to drink.*
potus, ûs, m. 4. *drink.*
præ, pr. *before, in comparison of, for.*
præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high, very deep.*
præbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (præ & habeo) *to offer, to afford;* specĭmen, *to have the appearance of.*

præbeor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be offered.*

præcēdens, tis, pt. *preceding.*

præcēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (præ & cedo) *to precede, to go before.*

præceptor, ōris, m. 3. *a preceptor.*

præceptum, i, n. 2. *a precept, a doctrine.*

præcīdo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (præ & cædo) *to cut off.*

præcĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (præ & capio) *to prescribe, to command.*

præcipĭtans, tis, pt. *throwing forward* or *down violently.*

præcipitātus, a, um, pt. *thrown headlong.*

præcipĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to throw forward, to throw down violently.*

præcipĭtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be thrown down.*

præcipuè, adv. *especially.*

præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial, distinguished, the chief.*

præclārè, adv. *excellently, famously.*

præclārus, a, um, adj. *famous;* quanto præclarius, *how much more glorious.*

præclūdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (præ & claudo) *to close, to stop, to shut up.*

præco, ōnis, m. 3. *a herald.*

præda, æ, f. 1. *booty, the prey.*

prædĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (præ & dĭco) *to praise, to assert, to affirm.*

prædīco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (præ & dico) *to predict, to foretell.*

prædīcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be predicted.*

prædictus, a, um, pt. *foretold.*

prædor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to plunder.*

præfans, tis, pt. *fortelling, announcing.*

præfāri, fātus, def. 1. (for, the first person, is not used) *to foretell, to announce.*

præfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irr. a. (præ & fero) *to prefer, to bear before.*

præfĕror, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be preferred.*

præfīnio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. (præ & finio) *to appoint, to determine.*

præfinior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be determined.*

præfinītus, a, um, pt. *appointed.*

prælātus, a, um, pt. *preferred.*

prælians, tis, pt. *engaging with.*

prælĭātus, a, um, pt. *having fought with.*

prælior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to give battle, to engage with, to be present at a battle.*

præmium, i, n. 2. *a reward.*

præmitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (præ & mitto) *to send before.*

Præneste, is, n. & -es, is, f. 3. *a city of Italy.*

prænuntiandus, a, um, pt. *to be announced* or *told beforehand.*

prænuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (præ & nuntio) *to announce, to tell beforehand.*

prænuntior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be told beforehand.*

præpăro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (præ & paro) *to prepare, to make ready.*

præpăror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be prepared.*

præpōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (præ & pono) *to set before* or *over, to prefer.*

præpōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be placed over.*

præsens, tis, pt. *present.*

præsēpe, is, n. 3. *a crib.*

præsidium, i, n. 2. *a garrison, defence.*

præstans, tis, pt. & adj. (ior, issĭmus) *performing, rendering, excellent.*

præstantia, æ, f. 1. *superiority, an advantage, a pre-eminence.*

præsto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum & stātum, n. & a. 1. (præ & sto) *to perform, to pay, to render, to execute; se, to prove one's self;* alĭcui & alĭquem alĭquâ re, *to surpass another in any thing;* præstat, *it is better.*

præsum, esse, fui, irr. n. (præ & sum) *to be over, to be placed over.*

prætendo, dĕre, di, sum *or* tum, a. 3. (præ & tendo) *to hold before, to stretch* or *extend before, to pretend.*

prætendor, di, sus *or* tus sum, pass. *to be held before.*

præter, pr. *besides, except.*

præterĕa, adv. *besides, moreover.*

prætĕreo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. a. & n. (præter & eo) *to pass over* or *by, to go beyond.*

prætereor, īri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be passed by.*

prætereundus, a, um, pt. *that is to be passed over.*

præteriens, euntis, pt. *passing over* or *by.*

præterĭtus, a, um, pt. *past.*

præterquam, adv. *except, besides.*

prætorius, i, m. 2. (vir) *a man who has been a prætor.*

pratum, i, n. 2. *a meadow.*

pravĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *depravity.*

pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *depraved, bad.*

precātus, a, um, pt. *having prayed* or *entreated.*

preci, -em, -e, f. 3. (prex not used) *a prayer.*

precor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to pray, to entreat.*

premo, emĕre, essi, essum, a. 3. *to press, to grieve, to urge.*

premor, mi, ssus sum, pass. *to be pressed down.*

pretiōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *precious, valuable.*

pretium, i, n. 2. *a price.*
Priămus, i, m. 2. *the king of Troy.*
pridie, adv. *the day before.*
Priēne, es, f. 1. *a maritime town of Asia Minor; the birth place of Bias.*
primò & -ùm, sup. adv. (priùs, comp.) *first, at first;* quum primùm, *as soon as.*
primōris, e, adv. *the first, the foremost;* dentes, *the front teeth.*
primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first;* primâ nocte, *in the beginning of the night.*—*See* prior.
princeps, ĭpis, adj. *the chief, the first;* princĭpes, *the princes, the chiefs.*
principātus, ûs, m. 4. *a government, principality.*
Priscus, i, m. 2. *a name given to the first Tarquin at Rome.*
prior, us, adj. (sup. primus; the pos. not used) *the former.*
priùs, adv. (sup. primò *or* -ùm; the pos. not used) *before, sooner than.*
priusquam, adv. *sooner than, before that, before.*
privātus, a, um, adj. *private, secret;* subs. *a private man.*
pro, pr. *for, instead of.*
probabĭlis, e, adj. *probable.*
proboscis, ĭdis, f. 3. *the trunk* or *proboscis.*
Procas, æ, m. 1.—*See* Silvius.
procēdens, tis, pt. *going forward.*
procēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (pro & cedo) *to proceed, to go forward, to go out.*
procerĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *tall stature, length.*
procĕrus, a, um, adj. *tall, long.*
proclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to cry out, to proclaim.*
proconsul, ŭlis, m. 3. (pro consŭle) *a proconsul.*
procreo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beget.*
procul, adv. *afar, far.*
procūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take care of, to manage.*
procurro, currĕre, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run before, to extend.*
prodigium, i, n. 2. *a prodigy.*
prodĭtor, ōris, m. 3. *a traitor.*
prodĭtus, a, um, pt. *betrayed, related.*
prodo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. (pro & do) *to betray, to relate.*
prodor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be betrayed, to be said.*
prœlior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to fight.*
prœlium, i, n. 2. *a battle.*
profectus, a, um, pt. *having departed.*
proficiscens, tis, pt. *departing.*
proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, d. 3. *to march, to travel, to depart.*
profiteor, itēri, essus sum,

d. 2. (pro & fateor) *to say publicly, to assert, to profess;* sapientiam, *to profess wisdom, to make a trade, a profession, of wisdom.*

profŭgio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, n. 3. (pro & fugio) *to fly to, to take refuge.*

profŭgus, a, um, adj. *flying;* sub. *a fugitive, an exile.*

progrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, d. 3. (pro & gradior) *to march forwards, to advance.*

progressus, a, um, pt. *having advanced.*

prohĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (pro & habeo) *to prohibit, to hinder, to forbid.*

prohĭbeor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be prohibited* or *hindered.*

prohibĭtus, a, um, pt. *prohibited, hindered.*

projĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (pro & jacio) *to throw away* or *down, to throw.*

prolābor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (pro & labor) *to fall down, to fall forward.*

prolapsus, a, um, pt. *having fallen.*

prolatandus, a, um, pt. *to be enlarged.*

prolāto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enlarge, to extend.*

prolātor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be enlarged.*

proles, is, f. 3. *a race, offspring.*

Prometheus, i, m. 2. *the son of Japĕtus.*

promittens, tis, pt. *promising.*

promitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (pro & mitto) *to promise.*

promontorium, i, n. 2. *a promontory.*

promŏveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, n. & a. 2. (pro & moveo) *to move forward, to advance, to enlarge.*

propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to propagate.*

prope, adv. & pr. (propiùs, proxĭmè) *near at hand, near.*

propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to hasten.*

propinquus, a, um, adj. *near, related;* propinqui, *relations.*

propior, us, adj. (proxĭmus, sup.; the pos. not used) *nearer.*

propiùs, adv. *nearer.*—*See* prope.

propōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (pro & pono) *to set before, to propose.*

propōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be set before;* propositum est mihi, *I am determined.*

Propontis, ĭdis, f. 3. *the sea of Marmŏra.*

propositus, a, um, pt. *placed before, proposed.*

propriè, adv. *peculiarly, properly.*

proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar, proper, own.*

propter, pr. *for, on account of.*

propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to drive away, to remove.*

propylæum, i, n. 2. *the porch of a temple, an entrance (the rows of columns leading to the Acropolis at Athens.)*

prora, æ, f. 1. *the prow of a ship.*

proscrībo, bĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (pro & scribo) *to proscribe.*

prosecūtus, a, um, pt. *having accompanied.*

prosĕquor, qui, quūtus & cūtus sum, d. 3. (pro & sequor) *to accompany, to attend;* honorĭbus, *to reward with honours.*

Proserpĭna, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Ceres, and wife of Pluto.*

prospectus, ûs, m. 4. *a prospect, a distant view.*

prospĕrè, adv. *prosperously.*

prosterno, ternĕre, trāvi, trātum, a. 3. (pro & sterno) *to prostrate, to throw down.*

prosternor, terni, trātus sum, pass. *to be thrown down.*

prostrātus, a, um, pt. *prostrated, thrown down.*

prosum, desse, fui, irr. n. (pro & sum) *to do good, to profit.*

Protagŏras, æ, m. 1. *a Greek philosopher.*

protĕnus, adv. *immediately.*

protĕro, terĕre, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. (pro & tero) *to trample upon, to crush.*

protractus, a, um, pt. *protracted, prolonged.*

protrăho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (pro & traho) *to protract, to prolong.*

protrăhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be protracted.*

proveniens, tis, pt. *coming forth.*

provĕnio, enīre, ēni, entum, n. 4. (pro & venio) *to come forth.*

provincia, æ, f. 1. *a province.*

provocatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a provocation, a challenge.*

provŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (pro & voco) *to call forth, to call out, to challenge;* ad alĭquem, *to appeal to some one.*

proxĭmè, adv. *nearest, next to.*—*See* prope.

proxĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from propior) *nearest, next.*

prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *prudent, wise, expert.*

prudentia, æ, f. 1. *prudence, knowledge.*

Pseudophilippus, i, m. 2.—*See* Andriscus.

psittăcus, i, m. 2. *a parrot.*

Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of Psophis.*

Psophis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a city of Arcadia.*

Ptolemæus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Egyptian kings.*

publĭcè, adv. *publicly, at the public expense.*

Publicŏla, æ, m. 1. *a name given to Pub. Valerius, on account of his great popularity.*

publĭcus, a um, adj. *public;* ex publĭco, *from public means.*

Publius, i, m. 2. *the prænōmen of several Romans.*

pudibundus, a, um, adj. *ashamed.*

puer, ĕri, m. 2. *a boy;* puĕri, pl. *children.*

puerīlis, e, adj. *puerile, childish;* ætas, *boyhood.*

pueritia, æ, f. 1. *boyhood, childhood.*

pugna, æ, f. 1. *a fight, a battle.*

pugnans, tis, pt. *fighting, contending.*

pugnātus, a, um, pt. *fought.*

pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fight.*

pugnātur, pass. imp. *it is fought.*

pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, errĭmus) *fair, beautiful.*

pulchritūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *fairness, beauty.*

pullus, i, m. 2. *the young of any animal.*

pulsus, a, um, pt. (from pello) *driven away, beaten, banished.*

Pulvillus, i, m. 2. (Horatius) *a Roman, who was made consul in the first year of the Roman republic, after the death of Lucretius.*

Punĭcus, a, um, adj. *Punic, belonging to Carthage.*

puniendus, a, um, pt. *to be punished.*

punio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to punish.*

punior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be punished.*

punitūrus, a, um, pt. *about to punish.*

punītus, a, um, pt. *punished.*

pupillus, i, m. 2. *a pupil.*

puppis, is, f. 3. *the stern of a ship.*

purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purge, to purify, to excuse.*

purpŭra, æ, f. 1. *purple, the purple muscle.*

purpurātus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple;* purpurāti, pl. *courtiers.*

purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*

pusillus, a, um, adj. *small.*

puteus, i, m. 2. *a well.*

puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to think.*

putresco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to rot, to decay.*

Pydna, æ, f. 1. *a town of Macedonia.*

Pygmæus, a, um, adj. *small, dwarfish;* sub. m. 2. *a Pygmy, a dwarf.*

pyra, æ, f. 1. *a funeral pile.*

pyrămis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a pyramid.*

Pyrenæi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. (montes) *the Pyrenees, mountains separating France from Spain.*

Pyrrhus, i, m. 2. *a king of Epīrus, who waged an unsuccessful war with the Romans.*
Pythagŏras, æ, m. 1. *a Grecian philosopher.*
Pythagorēus, i, m. 2. *a Pythagorean, a pupil of Pythagoras.*
Pythia, æ, f. 1. *the Pythian priestess.*
Pythias, æ, m. 1. *a soldier in the army of Philip, king of Macedon.*

Q.

Q. *stands for Quintus.*
quadragesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth.*
quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*
quadriduum, i, n. 2. *the space of four days.*
quadriennium, i, n. 2. *the space of four years.*
quadrīga, æ, f. 1. *a chariot drawn by four horses.*
quadringentesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*
quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*
quadrŭpes, pĕdis, adj. *having four feet.*
quærens, tis, pt. *seeking.*
quæro, rĕre, sīvi, sītum, a. 3. *to ask, to seek for, to inquire.*
quæror, ri, sītus sum, pass. *to be sought;* quærĭtur, *it is asked.*
quæstio, ōnis, f. 3. *a question.*
quæstor, ōris, m. 3. *a quæstor.*
quæstus, ûs, m. 4. *gain, a trade.*
qualis, e, adj. *of what kind, as, such as.*
quàm, conj. & adv. *as, how, than.*
quamdĭu *or* quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
quamquàm *or* quanquam, conj. *although, how much soever.*
quamvis, conj. *although.*
quando, adv. *when, since.*
quantò, adv. *how much;* quantò magis, *the more.*
quantopĕre, adv. *how greatly how much.*
quantùm, adv. *how much, as much as.*
quantus, a, um, adj. *how great.*
quantuslĭbet, talĭbet, tumlĭbet, adj. *how great soever;* in quantâlĭbet multitudĭne, *in the greatest crowd.*
quapropter, adv. *wherefore, why.*
quare, adv. *wherefore, whence, therefore.*
quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
quasi, adv. *as if, as.*
quatriduum, i, n. 2. *a space of four days.*
quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*

quatuordĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
que, conj. *and, also.*
queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. *to be able, I can.*
quercus, ûs, f. 4. (partly of the second) *an oak.*
queror, ri, stus sum, d. 3. *to complain.*
questus, a, um, pt. *having complained.*
qui, quæ, quod, pro. *who, which, what.*
quî, adv. *how, in what manner.*
quia, conj. *because.*
quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever, every one.*
quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. *a certain one; quidam homĭnes, some men.*
quidem, adv. *indeed, truly, at least.*
quin, conj. *but, but that.*
Quinctius, i, m. 2. (T.) *a Roman general.*
quindĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fifteen.*
quingentesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the five hundredth.*
quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *five hundred.*
quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every fifty, of fifty, fifty.*
quinquagesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *fiftieth.*
quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *fifty.*
quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. *five.*
quinquies, num. adv. *five times.*
quintus, a, um, num. adj. *the fifth.*
Quintus, i, m. 2. *a surname among the Romans.*
quis, quæ, quod *or* quid, pro. *who? quid, what?*
quisnam, quænam, quodnam *or* quidnam, pro. *who, who then.*
quisquam, quæquam, quodquam *or* quidquam *or* quicquam, pro. *any one, any thing.*
quisque, quæque, quodque *or* quidque, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever;* nec quisquam, *and no one.*
quisquis, quidquid *or* quicquid, pro. *whoever, whatever.*
quivis, quævis, quodvis *or* quidvis, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever.*
quò, adv. *that, to the end that, whither.*
quòd, conj. *that, because.*
quomĭnùs, adv. *that...not.*
quomŏdo, adv. *how, by what means.*
quondam, adv. *formerly.*
quoniam, conj. *since, because.*
quoque, conj. *also.*
quot, adj. ind. pl. *how many.*
quotannis, adv. *annually, yearly.*
quotidie, adv. *daily,*

quoties, adv. *as often as, how often.*
quum, adv. *when;* conj. *since.*

R.

radius, i, m. 2. *a staff, a ray.*
radix, īcis, f. 3. *a root.*
ramus, i, m. 2. *a twig, a branch.*
rana, æ, f. 1. *a frog.*
rapīna, æ, f. 1. *rapine, plunder.*
rapio, pĕre, pui, ptum, a. 3. *to rob, to seize on.*
rapior, pi, ptus sum, pass. *to be robbed.*
raptor, ōris, m. 3. *a robber.*
raptūrus, a, um, pt. *about to seize.*
raptus, a, um, pt. (from rapio) *seized, robbed.*
rarò, adv. *rarely, seldom.*
rarus, a, um, adj. *rare.*
ratio, ōnis, f. 3. *a reason.*
ratis, is, f. 3. *a ship, a boat.*
ratus, a, um, pt. (from reor) *having thought.*
rebello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (re & bello) *to renew a war, to rebel.*
recēdens, tis, pt. *yielding, retiring.*
recēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (re & cedo) *to recede, to yield, to retire.*
recens, tis, adj. *new, recent;* adv. *lately, newly;* recens nati, *new born children.*
receptus, a, um, pt. *received, taken back.*
receptūrus, a, um, pt. *about to receive.*
recessus, ûs, m. 4. *a recess, a corner.*
recĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (re & capio) *to receive, to take, to take back;* anĭmam, *to come to one's self again;* se, *to withdraw.*
recipior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be received.*
recognosco, noscĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, a. 3. (re & cognosco) *to recognise.*
recollĭgo, igĕre, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. (re, con, & lego) *to gather up again, to recollect.*
recondĭtus, a, um, pt. *hidden, concealed.*
recondo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to hide, to conceal.*
recondor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be concealed.*
recreātus, a, um, pt. *recovered, restored to life.*
recreo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & creo) *to restore, to bring to life again.*
recreor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be restored to life.*
rectè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *right, rightly.*
rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *right, straight, upright.*
recuperātus, a, um, pt. *recovered, regained.*
recupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to recover, to regain.*

recupĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be recovered.*
redditūrus, a, um, pt. *about to restore.*
redditus, a, um, pt. *restored.*
reddo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. (re & do) *to return, to give back, to make, to cause;* verba, *to repeat;* ratiōnem, *to give a reason;* anĭmam, *to die.*
reddor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be returned.*
redeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (re & eo) *to return, to go back.*
rediens, euntis, pt. *returning.*
redĭgo, ĭgĕre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. (re & ago) *to reduce, to bring back;* in potestātem, *to reduce to subjection.*
redimendus, a, um, pt. *to be redeemed* or *ransomed.*
redĭmo, imĕre, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. (re & emo) *to buy back, to redeem, to ransom.*
redĭmor, imi, emptus *or* emtus sum, pass. *to be redeemed.*
reducendus, a, um, pt. *to be led back.*
redūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (re & duco) *to lead back;* in gratiam, *to reconcile.*
redūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led back.*
referĕrens, tis, pt. *bringing back, returning, referring.*
refĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irr. a. (re & fero) *to bring back;* gratiam, *to show gratitude;* beneficium, *to requite a benefit;* victoriam, *to gain a victory;* imagĭnem, *to take a likeness;* ad alĭquam rem, *to refer to.*
refĕror, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be brought back, to be reported.*
refluens, tis, pt. *flowing back.*
refluo, ĕre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. (re & fluo) *to flow back.*
refŭgio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, n. 3. (re & fugio) *to fly back.*
regia, æ, f. 1. *a palace.*
regīna, æ, f. 1. *a queen.*
regio, ōnis, f. 3. *a district, region, country.*
regius, a, um, adj. *royal.*
regnatūrus, a, um, pt. *about to reign.*
regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to rule, to govern.*
regnātur, pass. imp. *it is ruled.*
regnum, i, n. 2. *a kingdom, government, rule.*
rego, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to rule.*
regrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, d. 3. (re & gradior) *to turn back, to return.*
regressus, a, um, pt. *having returned.*
Regŭlus, i, m. 2. *a Roman general in the time of the Punic war.*
relātus, a, um, pt. *brought back, reported.*
relictūrus a, um, pt. *about to leave.*

relictus, a, um, pt. *left, deserted.*
religio, ōnis, f. 3. *religion.*
relinquo, linquĕre, liqui, lictum, a. 3. (re & linquo) *to leave, to desert, to leave behind.*
relinquor, inqui, ictus sum, pass. *to be left.*
reliquiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *the relics, the remains.*
relĭquus, a, um, adj. *the rest, that which remains.*
remăneo, nēre, nsi, nsum, n. 2. (re & maneo) *to remain behind.*
remedium, i, n. 2. *a remedy.*
remitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (re & mitto) *to send back, to remit.*
remŏveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (re & moveo) *to remove.*
remus, i, m. 2. *an oar.*
Remus, i, m. 2. *the brother of Romŭlus.*
renovātus, a, um, pt. *renewed.*
renŏvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & novo) *to make anew, to renew.*
renŏvor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be renewed.*
renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & nuntio) *to inform, to make known.*
renuntior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be informed.*
reor, rēri, ratus sum, d. 2. *to believe, to think.*
reparātus, a, um, pt. *renewed, repaired.*

repăro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & paro) *to renew, to repair.*
repăror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be repaired.*
repentè, adv. *suddenly.*
repĕrio, erīre, ĕri, ertum, a. 4. (re & pario) *to find, to discover.*
repĕrior, erīri, ertus sum, pass. *to be found.*
repertus, a, um, pt. *found, discovered.*
repĕto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, a. 3. (re & peto) *to demand back.*
repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. (re & pleo) *to fill up, to replenish.*
repōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (re & pono) *to lay on again, to restore, to replace.*
reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & porto) *to bring back* or *off.*
repræsento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to represent.*
repudiātus, a, um, pt. *repudiated, rejected.*
repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to repudiate, to reject;* uxōrem, *to be divorced.*
repudior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be repudiated.*
requīro, rĕre, sīvi, sītum, a. 3. (re & quæro) *to seek, to demand, to require.*
res, rei, f. 5. *a thing, a subject;* res gestæ, *actions, exploits;* res familiāris, *domestic affairs, property.*

reservans, tis, pt. *reserving, sparing.*
reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to reserve, to keep for a time, to spare.*
resĭdeo, idēre, ēdi, (sup. seldom used) n. 2. (re & sedeo) *to sit, to sit down.*
resīmus, a, um, adj. *bent back.*
resisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, n. 3. (re & sisto) *to resist, to withstand.*
resolvo, vĕre, vi, ūtum, a. 3. (re & solvo) *to loosen, to unloose, to dissolve.*
respondeo, dēre, di, sum, n. 2. (re & spondeo) *to answer.*
respondētur, pass. imp. *it is answered.*
responsum, i, n. 2. *an answer.*
respublĭca, reipublĭcæ, f. 1 & 5. *the commonwealth.*
respuo, uĕre, ui, (sup. not used) a. 3. *to spit out, to reject.*
restĭtuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (re & statuo) *to restore, to replace.*
retĭneo, inēre, inui, entum, a. 2. (re & teneo) *to hold back, to retain.*
revĕrâ, adv. *truly, in very deed, in reality.*
reverentia, æ, f. 1. *reverence.*
reversus, a, um, pt. *having returned.*
reverto, tĕre, ti, sum, n. 3. (re & verto) ***to turn back, to return.***
revertor, ti, sus sum, d. 3. ***to return.***
reviresco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. ***to grow green again.***
revŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & voco) ***to recall, to call back.***
revŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (re & volo) ***to fly back.***
rex, regis, m. 3. ***a king.***
Rhadamanthus, i, m. 2. ***a lawgiver of Crete, represented by the poets as one of the three judges of Hades.***
Rhea, æ, f. 1. (Silvia) ***the mother of Romulus and Remus.***
Rhenus, i, m. 2. ***the river Rhine.***
rhinocĕros, ōtis, m. 3. ***a rhinoceros.***
Rhipæus, a, um, adj. ***Rhipæan, Scythian;*** **montes,** ***mountains in the north of Scythia.***
Rhodănus, i, m. 2. ***the river Rhone.***
Rhodius, i, m. 2. ***a man of Rhodes, a Rhodian.***
Rhodŏpe, es, f. 1. ***a high mountain in Thrace.***
Rhodus, i, f. 2. ***Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.***
Rhæti, ōrum, m. pl. 2. ***the inhabitants of Rhætia.***
Rhætēum, i, n. 2. ***a city of Phrygia.***

Rhyndăcus, i, m. 2. *a river of Asia.*
ridens, tis, pt. *smiling, laughing at.*
rideo, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. 2. *to laugh, to laugh at, to mock.*
rideor, dēri, sus sum, pass. *to be laughed at.*
rigātus, a, um, pt. *watered, bedewed, wet.*
rigeo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 2. *to be cold.*
rigĭdus, a, um, adj. *severe.*
rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to water, to bedew.*
rigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be watered.*
ripa, æ, f. 1. *a bank.*
risus, ûs, m. 4. *laughing, laughter.*
rixor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to quarrel.*
robur, ŏris, n. 3. *strength.*
rogātus, a, um, pt. *asked.*
rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask, to beg, to entreat.*
rogor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be asked.*
rogus, i, m. 2. *a funeral pile.*
Roma, æ, f. 1. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, and anciently of the whole world.*
Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*
Romānus, i, m. 2. *a Roman.*
Romŭlus, i, m. 2. *the first king and founder of Rome.*
rostrum, i, n. 2. *a beak, a snout.*
rota, æ, f. 1. *a wheel.*
rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*
ruber, ra, rum, adj. (rior, errĭmus) *red.*
rudis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *rude, uncultivated, new.*
ruīna, æ, f. 1. *ruin, a downfall.*
Rulliānus, i, m. 2. *a Roman, who was commander of the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*
rumpo, rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum, a. 3. *to break, to break off.*
rumpor, rumpi, ruptus sum, pass. *to be broken.*
ruo, uĕre, ui, uĭtum, n. 3. *to run headlong, to fall, to be ruined.*
rupes, is, f. 3. *a rock.*
ruptus, a, um, pt. *broken.*
rursus, adv. *again.*
rus, ruris, n. 3. *the country.*
rustĭcus, a, um, adj. *rustic, belonging to the country.*
rustĭcus, i, m. 2. *a countryman.*
Rutilius, i, m. 2. *a Roman consul in the time of Sulla.*

S.

Sabīnus, i, m. 2. *a Sabine,* (a nation of Italy.)
sacer, ra, rum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errĭmus) *sacred, holy, divine.*
sacerdos, ōtis, c. 3. *a priest, a priestess.*
sacra, ōrum, n. pl. 2. *a sanctuary, religious service, sacrifice.*
sacrifĭcans, tis, pt. *sacrificing.*

sacrificium, i, n. 2. *a sacrifice.*
sacrifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice.*
sæpe, adv. (ius, issĭme) *often.*
sævio, īre, īvi & ii, ītum, n. 4. *to rage.*
sævĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *cruelty, severity.*
sævus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *severe, cruel.*
saginātus, a, um, pt. *fattened.*
sagĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fatten.*
sagĭnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be fattened.*
sagitta, æ, f. 1. *an arrow.*
Saguntīni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
Saguntum, i, n. 2. *a town of Spain.*
salio, līre, lii & lui, ltum, n. 4. *to spring, to leap.*
salsus, a, um, adj. *salt, sharp.*
salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dance.*
salūber, & -bris, bre, adj. (brior, berrĭmus) *wholesome, healthy, salubrious, sound.*
salubrĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *salubrity.*
salum, i, n. 2. *the sea.*
salus, ūtis, f. 3. *safety, salvation, health.*
salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to salute.*
salvus, a, um, adj. *safe, preserved, unpunished.*
Samnītes, ium, m. pl. 3. *Samnites, a people of Italy.*
sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy, blameless.*
sanguis, ĭnis, m. 3. *blood.*
sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *wise;* subs. *a sage.*
sapientia, æ, f. 1. *wisdom.*
sapio, ĕre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 3. *to be wise.*
sarcĭna, æ, f. 1. *a pack.*
Sardinia, æ, f. 1. *a large island in the Mediterranean Sea.*
Sarmăta, æ, c. 1. *a Sarmatian.*
Sarpēdon, ŏnis, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter and Europa.*
satelles, ĭtis, m. 3. *a satellite, a guard.*
satiātus, a, um, pt. *satisfied, satiated.*
satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to satiate, to satisfy.*
satior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be satiated.*
satis, adv. *enough, sufficiently.*
satur, ŭra, ŭrum, adj. (ior, sup. wanting) *satiated, satisfied, full.*
Saturnia, æ, f. 1. *a name given to Italy.*
Saturnus, i, m. 2. *the father of Jupiter.*
saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wound.*
saxum, i, n. 2. *a rock, a stone.*
Scævŏla, æ, m. 1. *a brave Roman.*
scateo, ēre, (pret. & sup.

wanting) n. 2. *to be full, to abound, to overflow.*
Scamander, dri, m. 2. *a river near Troy.*
Scaurus, i, m. 2. (M.) *a noble Roman.*
scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked.*
scelus, ĕris, n. 3. *wickedness, a crime.*
scena, æ, f. 1. *a scene, a stage.*
Schœneus, i, m. 2. *the king of Arcadia, and father of Atalanta.*
Scheria, æ, f. 1. *an ancient name of the island Corfu.*
scientia, æ, f. 1. *knowledge.*
scio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to know.*
Scipio, ōnis, m. 3. *a family very distinguished at Rome;* Scipiōnes, *the Scipios.*
scopŭlus, i, m. 2. *a cliff, a rock.*
scorpio, ōnis, m. 3. *a scorpion.*
Scotia, æ, f. 1. *Scotland.*
scriba, æ, m. 1. *a writer, a secretary.*
scribo, bĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write;* leges, *to give laws.*
scribor, bi, ptus sum, pass. *to be written.*
scriptor, ōris, m. 3. *a writer, an author.*
scriptūrus, a, um, pt. *about to write.*
scriptus, a, um, pt. *written.*
scrūtor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to search into.*
scutum, i, n. 2. *a shield.*
Scylla, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Nisus.*
Scyros, i, f. 2. *an island in the Archipelăgo, where Achilles concealed himself.*
Scytha, æ, m. 1. *an inhabitant of Scythia, a Scythian.*
Scythia, æ, f. 1. *a nation in the north of Europe and Asia.*
Scythĭcus, a, um, adj. *Scythian.*
seco, secāre, secui, sectum, a. 1. *to cut.*
secēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (se & cedo) *to secede, to step aside, to withdraw.*
sectātus, a, um, pt. *having followed* or *attended.*
sector, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to follow, to accompany, to attend, to strive after.*
secum, (the abl. of sui, and the prep. cum) *with himself, with herself, with itself.*
secundus, a, um, adj. *the second, prosperous;* res secundæ, *prosperity.*
secūris, is, f. 3. *an axe.*
sed, conj. *but.*
sedĕcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixteen.*
sĕdeo, sedēre, sēdi, sessum, n. 2. *to sit.*
sedes, is, f. 3. *a seat;* regni, *the seat of government, the residence of the court.*
seditio, ōnis, f. 3. *sedition.*
sedŭlus, a, um, adj. *diligent.*

seges, ĕtis, f. 3. *a crop, a harvest.*
segnis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *slow, slothful.*
sejungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (*se* & jungo) *to divide, to separate.*
sejungor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be divided.*
Seleucia, æ, f. 1. *a town of Syria.*
semel, adv. *once.*
Semĕle, es, f. 1. *the daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus.*
Semirămis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a warlike queen of Assyria.*
semper, adv. *always.*
sempiternus, a, um, adj. *everlasting.*
Sempronius, i, m. 2. (Gracchus) *a Roman general.*
Sena, æ, f. 1. *a town of Italy.*
senātor, ōris, m. 3. *a senator.*
senātus, ûs & i, m. 4 & 2. *a senate.*
senecta, æ, f. 1. *old age.*
senectus, ūtis, f. 3. *old age.*
senescens, tis, pt. *growing old, waning.*
senesco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to grow old, to wane* (*of the moon.*)
senex, is & ĭcis, c. 3. *an old man* or *woman;* adj. *old;* (comp. senior, sup. wanting) *older.*
Senŏnes, um, m. pl. 3. *a people of Gaul.*
sensus, ûs, m. 4. *sense, feeling.*
sententia, æ, f. 1. *an opinion, a proposition, a sentiment.*
sentio, tīre, si, sum, a. 4. *to feel, to be sensible of, to observe, to suppose.*
sentior, tīri, sus sum, pass. *to be perceived* or *thought.*
sepăro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*se* & paro) *to separate, to divide.*
sepĕlio, pelīre, pelīvi, pultum, a. 4. *to bury.*
sepelior, pelīri, pultus sum, pass. *to be buried.*
sepes, is, f. 3. *a hedge.*
septem, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven.*
septentrio, ōnis, m. 3. *the north.*
septies, num. adv. *seven times.*
septĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the seventh.*
septingentesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth.*
septuagesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth.*
septuaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy.*
sepulcrum *or* **-chrum**, i, n. 2. *a grave, a sepulchre.*
sepultūra, æ, f. 1. *burial.*
sepultus, a, um, pt. (from sepelio) *buried.*
Sequăna, æ, m. 1. *the river Seine in France.*
sequens, tis, pt. *following.*
sequor, qui, quūtus *or* cūtus, sum, d. 3. *to follow.*
sequūtus *or* **-cūtus**, a, um,

pt. *having followed, following.*

serēnus, a, um, adj. *serene, tranquil.*

Sergius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

sermo, ōnis, m. 3. *speech, a discourse, conversation.*

serò, adv. *late, too late.*

sero, serĕre, sevi, satum, a. 3. *to sow, to plant.*

seror, seri, satus sum, pass. *to be planted.*

serpens, tis, c. 3. *a serpent.*

Sertorius, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*

servans, tis, pt. *guarding, keeping.*

servātus, a, um, pt. *preserved.*

Servilius, i, m. 2. *the surname of Casca, one of those who slew Cæsar.*

servio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to be a slave, to serve (as a slave.)*

servitium, i, n. 2. *slavery.*

servĭtus, ūtis, f. 3. *slavery.*

Servius, i, m. 2. (Tullius) *the sixth king of Rome.*

servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to preserve, to guard, to watch, to keep.*

servor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be guarded.*

servus, i, m. 2. *a slave.*

sese, pro. acc. *himself, herself, themselves.*

sestertium, i, n. 2. *a sestertium.*—*See* Adam's Grammar.

Sestos, i, *or* -us, i, f. 2. *a town of Thrace, opposite to Abȳdos.*

seta, æ, f. 1. *a bristle.*

Setīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, famous for its wine.*

sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*

sexagesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*

sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*

sexcentesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*

sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*

si, conj. *if;* si quando, *if at any time.*

sic, adv. *so, thus, in such a manner.*

Siccius, i, m. 2. (Dentātus) *a valiant soldier in the beginning of the consular government.*

siccus, a, um, adj. *dry.*

Sicilia, æ, f. 1. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea.*

Sicŭlus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian.*

sicŭti & sicut, adv. *as, as if.*

Sidon, ōnis, f. 3. *a city of Phœnicia.*

Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian.*

sidus, ĕris, n. 3. *a star.*

signifĭcans, tis, pt. *designating.*

signifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (signum & facio) *to designate, to mark, to express, to signify.*

signum, i, n. 2. *a sign, a statue, a standard, colours.*
silens, tis, pt. *being silent.*
silentium, i, n. 2. *silence.*
Silēnus, i, m. 2. *the foster-father and instructer of Bacchus.*
sileo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. & a. 2. *to be silent, to conceal.*
silva *or* sylva, æ, f. 1. *a forest.*
Silvia, æ, f. 1. (Rhea) *the mother of Romulus.*
Silvius, i, m. 2. (Procas) *a son of Ascanius, the second king of Alba.*
simia, æ, f. 1. *an ape.*
similis, e, adj. (ior, limus) *similar, like.*
similĭter, adv. *in like manner.*
simplex, ĭcis, adj. *simple, plain, single.*
Simŏis, entos, m. 3. *a river flowing by Troy.*
Simonĭdes, is, m. 3. *a Greek philosopher and poet.*
simul, adv. *at the same time, at once, together, as soon as.*
simulācrum, i, n. 2. *an image.*
sin, conj. *but if.*
sine, pr. *without.*
singulāris, e, adj. *singular, distinguished ;* certāmen singulāre, *a single combat.*
singŭli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each, one by one, one ;* singŭlis mensĭbus, *every month ;* singŭlis singŭlas partes, *to each a share.*
sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*
sino, sinĕre, sivi & sii, situm, a. 3. *to permit.*
sinor, sini, situs sum, pass. *to be permitted.*
sinus, ūs, m. 4. *a bosom, a gulf.*
siquis, qua, quod *or* quid, pro. *if any one* or *thing.*
sitio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. & a. 4. *to thirst, to be thirsty, to earnestly desire.*
sitis, is, f. 3. *thirst.*
situs, a, um, pt. *placed, set, situated, permitted.*
sive, conj. *or, or if, whether.*
sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober, temperate.*
socer, ĕri, m. 2. *a father-in-law.*
sociālis, e, adj. *pertaining to allies ;* sociāle bellum, *the social war.*
sociĕtas, ātis, f. 3. *society, alliance ;* in societātem recipĕre, *to form an alliance with.*
socius, i, m. 2. *an ally.*
socordia, æ, f. 1. *negligence, sloth.*
Socrătes, is, m. 3. *a very eminent Athenian philosopher.*
sol, solis, m. 3. *the sun.*
soleo, ēre, ĭtus sum, n. p. 2. *to be wont, to be accustomed.*
solĭdus, a, um, adj. *whole, solid, entire.*
solitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *solitude, a desert.*

solĭtus, a, um, pt. *accustomed, usual.*
sollers, tis, adj. *inventive, cunning, skilful.*
sollerția, æ, f. 1. *sagacity, skill.*
Solon, ōnis, m. 3. *the lawgiver of Athens, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
solstĭtium, i, n. 2. *the solstice, the longest day.*
solum, i, n. 2. *the earth, the soil, land.*
solùm, adv. *alone, only.*
solus, a, um, adj. *alone.*
solūtus, a, um, pt. *dissolved;* from
solvo, solvĕre, solvi, solūtum, a. 3. *to dissolve, to melt, to answer.*
solvor, solvi, solūtus sum, pass. *to be dissolved.*
somnio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dream.*
somnus, i, m. 2. *sleep.*
sonĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *a sound, a noise.*
sono, āre, ŭi, ĭtum, n. 1. *to sound, to resound.*
sonus, i, m. 2. *a sound.*
soror, ōris, f. 3. *a sister.*
Sp. *stands for Spurius.*
spargo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to sprinkle, to strew.*
spargor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be sprinkled.*
sparsus, a, um, pt. *sprinkled, scattered.*
Sparta, æ, f. 1. *Sparta* or *Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia.*
Spartăcus, i, m. 2. *the name of a gladiator.*
Spartānus, i, m. 2. *a Spartan man.*
Sparti, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a name given to those men, who sprung from the teeth which Cadmus sowed.*
spartum, i, n. 2. *a plant, of which ropes were made, Spanish broom.*
spatiōsus, a, um, adj. *spacious.*
spatium, i, n. 2. *a space, room.*
species, ēi, f. 5. *an appearance.*
spectacŭlum, i, n. 2. *a spectacle, a show.*
specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to behold, to see, to regard, to refer.*
spector, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be seen.*
specus, ûs, m. f. & n. 4. *a cave.*
spelunca, æ, f. 1. *a cave.*
spero, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to hope.*
spes, ei, f. 5. *hope;* præter spem, *contrary to expectation.*
Speusippus, i, m. 2. *the nephew of Plato.*
Sphinx *or* **Sphynx**, ngis, f. 3. *a Sphinx, (a monster, half woman, half lion.)*
spina, æ, f. 1. *a thorn, a sting, a quill.*
spirĭtus, ûs, m. 4. *breath.*
spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to breathe.*

splendeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to shine.*
splendĭdus, a, um, adj. *splendid.*
splendor, ōris, m. 3. *brightness, splendour.*
spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to despoil.*
spolium, i, n. 2. *spoils, booty.*
spondeo, spondēre, spopondi, sponsum, a. 2. *to promise, to engage.*
sponsa, æ, f. 1. *a bride.*
sponte, gen. sponte, abl. sing. f. 3. (used only in these two cases) *of one's own accord, spontaneously.*
Spurius, i, m. 2. *a prænōmen among the Romans.*
squama, æ, f. 1. *the scale of a fish.*
stabŭlum, i, n. 2. *a stall.*
stadium, i. n. 2. *a stadium,* (*a measure of* 125 *paces*) *the race-ground.*
stannum, i, n. 2. *tin.*
stans, stantis, pt. *standing.*
statim, adv. *immediately.*
statio, ōnis, f. 3. *a station;* navium, *an anchoring place.*
statua, æ, f. 1. *a statue.*
statuarius, i, m. 2. *a statuary, a sculptor.*
statuendus, a, um, pt. *to be placed, fixed,* or *determined.*
statuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to determine, to fix, to judge, to decide.*
statuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be determined.*
statūs, a, um, adj. *fixed, appointed, certain.*
statūtus, a, um, pt. *placed, resolved.*
stella, æ, f. 1. *a star.*
steriĭlis, e, adj. *unfruitful, sterile.*
stertens, tis, pt. *snoring.*
sterto, ĕre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 3. *to snore.*
stipes, ĭtis, m. 3. *a log, the trunk of a tree.*
stirps, is, f. 3. *a root, a stock, a race.*
sto, stāre, steti, statum, n. 1. *to stand.*
Stoïcus, i, m. 2. *a Stoic, a sect of Grecian philosophers.*
stolidĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *stupidity.*
stolĭdus, a, um, adj. *foolish, silly.*
strages, is, f. 3. *an overthrow.*
strangulātus, a, um, pt. *strangled.*
strangŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strangle.*
strangŭlor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be strangled.*
strenuè, adv. *strenuously.*
strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold, strenuous.*
Strophădes, um, f. pl. 3. *two islands in the Ionian Sea.*
struo, uere, uxi, uctum, a. 3. *to put together, to construct, to build;* insidias, *to prepare an ambush, to lie in wait for.*

struthiocamēlus, i, m. 2. *an ostrich.*

Strymon, ŏnis, m. 3. *a river between Macedonia and Thrace.*

studeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to favour, to study;* alĭcui rei, *to study, to strive after.*

studiōsè, adv. *studiously.*

studium, i, n. 2. *zeal, study, diligence.*

stultitia, æ, f. 1. *folly.*

stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *foolish.*

stupeo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 2. *to be astonished at, to be amazed.*

sturnus, i, m. 2. *a starling.*

suadendus, a, um, pt. *to be persuaded.*

suadens, tis, pt. *persuading, advising.*

suādeo, dēre, si, sum, a. & n. 2. *to advise, to persuade.*

suavĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *sweetness, grace.*

suavĭter, adv. *agreeably.*

sub, pr. *under, near to, at.*

subdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (sub & duco) *to withdraw, to take away.*

subdūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*

subductus, a, um, pt. *taken away, withdrawn.*

subeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (sub & eo) *to go under, to submit to;* onus, *to submit to a burden.*

subĭgo, igĕre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. (sub & ago) *to subject, to subdue.*

subĭtò, adv. *suddenly.*

subĭtus, a, um, adj. *sudden, unexpected.*

sublātus, a, um, pt. (from tollo) *taken away, lifted up.*

sublīmis, e, adj. *sublime, high in the air.*

submĕrgo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (sub & mergo) *to overwhelm.*

submergor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed, to sink, to perish.*

submersus, a, um, pt. *overwhelmed, sunk.*

subrīdens, tis, pt. *smiling at.*

subrīdeo, dēre, si, sum, n. 2. (sub & rideo) *to smile.*

subsĭlio, ilīre, ilui, ilii, & ilīvi, ultum, n. 4. (sub & salio) *to leap up.*

substituo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (sub & statuo) *to put in one's place, to substitute.*

substituor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be put in one's place.*

subter, pr. *under.*

subterraneus, a, um, adj. *subterranean.*

subvĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (sub & venio) *to come to the assistance of, to succour.*

subvŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (sub & volo) *to fly up.*

succēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (sub & cedo) *to succeed.*

successor, ōris, m. 3. *a successor.*
succus, i, m. 2. *juice.*
suffĕro, sufferre, sustŭli, sublātum, irr. a. (sub & fero) *to take away, to undertake, to bear.*
sufferor, sufferri, sublātus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*
Suffetius, i, m. 2. *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius, on account of his perfidy.*
suffĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, n. 3. (sub & facio) *to be sufficient.*
suffŏdio, fodĕre, fōdi, fossum, a. 3. (sub & fodio) *to dig under, to undermine.*
suffodior, fŏdi, fossus sum, pass. *to be dug under.*
suffossus, a, um, pt. *dug under, undermined.*
suffragium, i, n. 2. *suffrage, choice.*
sui, pro. gen. *of himself, of herself, of itself.*
Sulla *or* Sylla, æ, m. 1. *a very brave Roman.*
Sulpicius, i, m. 2. (Gallus) *a celebrated astrologer.*
sum, esse, fui, irr. n. *to be, to serve for;* terrōri esse, *to excite terror.*
summus, a, um, adj. (*see* supĕrus) *the highest, greatest;* in summâ aquâ, *on the surface of the water.*
sumo, umĕre, umpsi *or* umsi, umptum *or* umtum, a. 3. *to take.*
sumor, umi, umtus sum, pass. *to be taken.*
sumtūrus, a, um, pt. *about to take.*
sumtus, a, um, pt. *taken.*
sumtus *or* sumptus, ûs, m. 4. *expense.*
supellex *or* -ectĭlis, ectĭlis, f. 3. *furniture.*
super, pr. *above, upon.*
superatūrus, a, um, pt. *about to surpass* or *exceed.*
superātus, a, um, pt. *conquered, exceeded.*
superbè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *proudly, haughtily.*
superbia, æ, f. 1. *pride.*
superbio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to be proud.*
superbus, a, um, adj. *proud; a name of Tarquin, the seventh king of Rome, the Proud.*
superfluus, a, um, adj. *superfluous.*
superior, us, adj. (*see* supĕrus) *higher, the upper.*
superjăcio, jacĕre, jēci, jactum) a. 3. (super & jacio) *to throw* or *shoot over.*
superjacior, jăci, jactus sum, pass. *to be cast over.*
supĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to surpass, to conquer.*
supĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be surpassed.*
superstitiōsus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*
supersum, esse, fui, irr. n.

(super & sum) *to remain, to survive.*

supĕrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior; sup. suprēmus *or* summus) *above, high.*

supervacuus, a, um, adj. *superfluous.*

superveniens, tis, pt. *assisting.*

supervĕnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (super & venio) *to come upon, to come, to assist.*

supervŏlans, tis, pt. *flying over.*

supervŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (super & volo) *to fly over.*

suppĕto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, n. 3. (sub & peto) *to suffice, to remain.*

supplex, ĭcis, adj. *suppliant.*

supplicium, i, n. 2. *a punishment.*

suppōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (sub & pono) *to lay under, to substitute.*

supra, pr. & adv. *above, before.*

Surēna, æ, m. 1. *a general of Orōdes, the king of Parthia.*

surgo, surgĕre, surrexi, surrectum, n. 3. *to rise.*

sus, uis, c. 3. *swine, a hog.*

susceptus, a, um, pt. *undertaken.*

suscĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (sub & capio) *to undertake, to take upon.*

suscipior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be undertaken.*

suspectus, a, um, pt. & adj. *suspected, mistrusted.*

suspendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (sub & pendo) *to suspend, to keep in suspense.*

suspendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be suspended.*

suspensus, a, um, pt. *suspended, arched.*

suspĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to suspect.*

suspicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be suspected.*

suspĭcor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to suspect, to surmise.*

sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to sustain, to support.*

sustĭneo, inēre, inui, entum, a. 2. (sub & teneo) to *bear, to sustain, to support.*

suus, a, um, pro. *his, hers, its, theirs.*

syllăba, æ, f. 1. *a syllable.*

Syphax, ācis & ăcis, m. 3. *a king of Numidia, taken by Scipio.*

Syracūsæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *Syracuse, a city in Sicily.*

Syria, æ, f. 1. *a large and fertile country of Asia.*

Syriăcus, a, um, adj. *Syrian, belonging to Syria.*

T.

T. *stands for Titus.*

tabesco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to consume, to pine away.*

tabŭla, æ, f. 1. *a table, a tablet;* picta, *a picture.*

taceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to be silent.*

tactus, ûs, m. 4. *the touch.*

tædet, tæduit, tæsum est, *or*

pertæsum est, imp. *to be weary of;* vitæ me tædet, *I am weary of life.*

Tænărus, i, m. 2. -a, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *a promontory in Laconia.*

talentum, i, n. 2. *a talent,* (*a sum of about* $ 860.)

talis, e, adj. *such, this.*

talpa, æ, c. 1. *a mole.*

tam, adv. *so, so much;* tam diu, *as long as.*

tamen, conj. *yet, notwithstanding, still.*

Tanăis, is, m. 3. *a noted river, dividing Europe and Asia,* now, *the Don.*

Tanăquil, ĭlis, f. 3. *a woman of high spirit, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.*

tandem, adv. *at length, finally.*

tango, tangĕre, tetĭgi, tactum, a. 3. *to touch.*

tanquam *or* tamquam, adv. *as well as, as, as if.*

Tantălus, i, m. 2. *a son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia.*

tantō, adv. *so much.*

tantopĕre, adv. *so greatly.*

tantùm, adv. *only, so much.*

tantus, a, um, adj. *so great, such;* tanti est, *it is worth the pains.*

tardè, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *slowly.*

tardĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *slowness, dulness.*

tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to retard, to check, to stop.*

tardus, a, um, adj. *slow, dull.*

Tarentīnus, a, um, adj. *of* or *belonging to Tarentum;* Tarentīni, *the inhabitants of Tarentum.*

Tarentum, i, n. 2. *a celebrated city of Italy.*

Tarpēja, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Tarpejus, a Roman; she opened the gates of the citadel to the Sabines.*

Tarpējus, a, um, adj. *of* or *belonging to Tarpejus;* mons, *mount Tarpejus* or *Capitolinus.*

Tarquinii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *an ancient city of Tuscany, from whence came the family of Tarquin.*

Tarquinius, i, m. 2. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome, of which two were kings;* Tarquinii, ōrum, pl. *the Tarquins.*

Tartărus, i, m. 2. -a, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *Tartarus, the lower world.*

Taurĭca, æ, f. 1. (Chersonēsus) *a large peninsula of Europe,* now, *the Crimēa.*

Taurus, i, m. 2. *the highest mountain of Asia.*

taurus, i, m. 2. *a bull.*

Taÿgĕtus, i, m. 2. -a, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *a mountain of Laconia, sacred to Bacchus.*

tectum, i, n. 2. *a roof, a house.*

tectus, a, um, pt. *covered, defended.*

tegendus, a, um, pt. *to be covered.*

teges, ĕtis, f. 3. *a mat, a rug.*
tego, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cover, to defend.*
tegor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be covered* or *defended.*
tegumentum, i, n. 2. *a covering.*
telum, i, n. 2. *a weapon, a dart, an arrow.*
temĕrè, adv. *at random, accidentally, rashly.*
Tempe, n. pl. 3. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the Peneus flows.*
temperies, iēi, f. 5. *temperateness, mildness.*
tempestas, ātis, f. 3. *a storm, a tempest.*
templum, i, n. 2. *a temple.*
tempus, ŏris, n. 3. *time;* ad tempus, *at the time appointed;* ex tempŏre, *without premeditation.*
temulentus, a, um, adj. *drunken.*
tenĕbræ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *darkness.*
teneo, nēre, nui, ntum, a. 2. *to hold, to have, to possess, to know, to hold by a garrison;* portum, *to reach the harbour.*
teneor, nēri, ntus sum, pass. *to be held.*
tentātus, a, um, pt. *attempted.*
tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to attempt, to try.*
tentor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be tried.*
Tentyrītæ, ārum, c. pl. 3. *the inhabitants of Tentyra.*
tepesco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to grow warm.*
ter, num. adv. *thrice.*
Terentius, i, m. 2. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
tergum, i, n. 2. *the back;* a tergo, *from behind;* ad terga, *behind.*
termĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bound, to terminate.*
termĭnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be terminated.*
termĭnus, i, m. 2. *a boundary, a limit, an end.*
Termĭnus, i, m. 2. *the tutelar god of bounds.*
terni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every three, three.*
terra, æ, f. 1. *the earth, the land.*
terreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to terrify, to frighten.*
terreor, ēri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be terrified.*
terrestris, e, adj. *terrestrial.*
terribĭlis, e, adj. *terrible.*
terrĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to terrify, to affright.*
territorium, i, n. 2. *territory.*
terrĭtus, a, um, pt. *terrified.*
terror, ōris, m. 3. *terror.*
tertius, a, um, num. adj. *the third.*
tertiò, num. adv. *the third time.*
testa, æ, f. 1. *an earthen vessel, a shell.*
testamentum, i, n. 2. *a will.*
testūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a tortoise.*
Teutŏnes, um, m. pl. 3. *an*

ancient people, living near the Cimbri.

texo, xĕre, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to weave, to interweave, to braid.*

texor, xi, xtus sum, pass. *to be woven.*

thalămus, i, m. 2. *a chamber.*

Thales, ētis & is, m. 3. *one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Milētus.*

Thasus, i, f. 2. *a small island on the coast of Thrace.*

theātrum, i, n. 2. *a theatre.*

Thebæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *Thebes, a city in Greece.*

Thebānus, a, um, adj. *Theban, belonging to Thebes.*

Thelesīnus, i, m. 2.—*See* Pontius.

Themistŏcles, is, m. 3. *a celebrated Athenian general.*

Theodōrus, i, m. 2. *a philosopher of Cyrēnæ.*

Thermōdon, ontis, m. 3. *a river of Cappadocia.*

Theseus, i, m. 2. *a king of Athens, one of the most celebrated of the heroes of antiquity.*

Thessalia, æ, f. 1. *Thessaly, a country of Greece.*

Thessălus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian.*

Thestius, i, m. 2. *the father of Althæa.*

Thetis, ĭdis & ĭdos, f. 3. *one of the sea deities, the mother of Achilles.*

Theutobochus, i, m. 2. *a king of the Cimbri.*

Thracia, æ, f. 1. *Thrace, a large country in the eastern part of Europe.*

Thracius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace, Thracian.*

Thrasybūlus, i, m. 2. *a celebrated Athenian general.*

thus, thuris, n. 3. *frankincense.*

Tiber & -ĕris, is, m. 3. *a famous river of Italy.*

tibīcen, ĭnis, m. 3. *one who plays the flute.*

Ticīnum, i, n. 2. *a small town of Italy, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.*

Tigrānes, is, m. 3. *a king of Armenia.*

Tigranocerta, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Armenia.*

tigris, ĭdis, *seldom* is, f. 3. *a tiger.*

Tigris, ĭdis & is, m. 3. *a river in Asia.*

timens, tis, pt. *fearing.*

timeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. & a. 2. *to fear, to dread.*

timĭdus, a, um, adj. *timid.*

timor, ōris, m. 3. *fear.*

tinnītus, ûs, m. 4. *a tinkling.*

tintinnabŭlum, i, n. 2. *a bell.*

titio, ōnis, m. 3. *a firebrand.*

Titus, i, m. 2. *a prænōmen among the Romans.*

tolĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bear, to endure.*

tolĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be endured.*

tollo, tollĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, a. 3. *to raise, to raise up, to do away with.*
tollor, tolli, sublātus sum, pass. *to be raised up.*
tondeo, tondĕre, totondi, tonsum, a. 2. *to shave.*
tondeor, dĕri, sus sum, pass. *to be shaved.*
tonĭtru, u, n. 4. *thunder.*
tono, āre, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to thunder.*
tormentum, i, n. 2. *an engine to throw stones.*
Torquātus, i, m. 2. *a name given to T. Manlius, from a chain* or *collar* (torquis) *which he took from a Gaul, slain by him in battle: his descendants were called Torquati.*
torques *or* -is, is, d. 3. *a collar, a chain.*
tot, ind. adj. *so many.*
totĭdem, ind. adj. *just so many.*
totus, a, um, adj. *whole, entire.*
trabs, is, f. 3. *a beam.*
tractātus, a, um, pt. *treated, handled.*
tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to treat.*
tractor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be treated.*
tractus, ûs, m. 4. *a tract, a country.*
tractus, a, um, pt. *drawn, protracted.*
tradĭtus, a, um, pt. *delivered, related.*
trado, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. (trans & do) *to deliver, to give up, to relate, to teach.*
trador, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be given up* or *over.*
tragĭcus, a, um, adj. *tragic;* poëta, *a tragic poet.*
tragœdia, æ, f. 1. *a tragedy.*
traho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw;* bellum, *to protract the war;* liquĭdas aquas trahĕre, (*of a river*) *to flow with a clear stream.*
trahor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn.*
trajĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (trans & jacio) *to convey over.*
trames, ĭtis, m. 3. *a path, a way.*
trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (trans & no) *to swim over.*
tranquillus, a, um, adj. *tranquil, calm.*
trans, pr. *over, beyond, on the other side.*
transactus, a, um, pt. *transacted, finished.*
transeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (trans & eo) *to pass over, to go through* or *beyond.*
transfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero) *to transfer, to carry over;* se ad alĭquem, *to go over to.*
transfĕror, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be transferred.*
transfīgo, gĕre, xi, xum, a. 3. (trans & figo) *to run through, to stab.*

transfŭga, æ, c. 1. *a deserter.*
transgrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, d. 3. (trans & gradior) *to go over* or *beyond.*
transgressus, a, um, pt. *having passed over.*
transĭgo, igĕre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. (trans & ago) *to transact, to finish, to spend.*
transĭgor, ĭgi, actus sum, pass. *to be transacted.*
transĭlio, ilire, ilui, ilii, & ilīvi, ultum, n. 4. (trans & salio) *to leap over.*
transitūrus, a, um, pt. *about to pass over.*
translātus, a, um, pt. *transferred, carried over.*
transmarinus, a, um, adj. *beyond the sea.*
transno.—*See* trano.
transvehendus, a, um, pt. *to be carried over.*
transvĕho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (trans & veho) *to carry over, to convey.*
transvŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (trans & volo) *to fly over.*
Trasimēnus, i, m. 2. *a lake in Tuscany, famous for the defeat of the consul Flaminius by Hannibal.*
Trebia, æ, f. 1. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul.*
trecenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
trecentesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
tredĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
tres, tria, num. adj. pl. *three.*
Trevīri, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a town and people of Belgium.*
triangulāris, e, adj. *triangular.*
tribūnus, i, m. 2. *a tribune.*
tribuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to attribute, to give, to bestow.*
tribuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be given.*
tribūtum, *i*, n. 2. *tribute.*
tribūtus, a, um, pt. *given.*
tricesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
triduum, i, n. 2. *the space of three days;* per triduum, *for three days.*
triennium, i, n. 2. *a space of three years.*
trigemĭni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *three brothers.*
triginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
Trinacria, æ, f. 1. *one of the ancient names of Italy.*
Triptolĕmus, i, m. 2. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis; he was sent by Ceres through various countries, to teach the people to plough and sow.*
triumphālis, e, adj. *triumphal.*
triumphans, tis, pt. *triumphing.*
triumpho, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to triumph.*
triumphus, i, m. 2. *a triumph, a triumphant procession.*

triumvir, vĭri, m. 2. *one of three officers, a triumvir.*
Troas, ădis & ădos, f. 3. *a country of Asia Minor.*
trochĭlus, i, m. 2. *a wren.*
Troglodўtæ, ārum, c. pl. 1. *a people of Æthiopia, who dwelt in caves.*
Troja, æ, f. 1. *Troy, a city of Asia Minor.*
Trojānus, a, um, adj. *Trojan.*
trux, ucis, adj. *savage, cruel.*
tu, pro. *thou* or *you.*
tuba, æ, f. 1. *a trumpet.*
tuber, ĕris, n. 3. *a bunch on the back.*
tubicen, ĭnis, m. 3. *a trumpeter.*
tueor, tuēri, tuĭtus *or* tutus sum, d. 2. *to defend, to protect.*
tugurium, i, n. 2. *a hut.*
Tullia, æ, f. 1. *the name of several Roman ladies; the daughter of Servius Tullius.*
Tullius, i, m. 2. *the name of a Roman family, to which Cicero belonged.*
Tullus, i, m. 2. *the name of two Roman kings.*
tum, adv. *then;* tum demum, *then first.*
tumultus, ûs, m. 4. *a noise, a tumult.*
tumŭlus, i, m. 2. *a mound, a tomb.*
tunĭca, æ, f. 1. *a tunic, (the under garment of the Romans.)*
turbātus, a, um, pt. *disturbed, confused.*
turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disturb, to throw into confusion.*
turbor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be disturbed.*
turma, æ, f. 1. *a troop, a company.*
turpis, e, adj. *base, disgraceful.*
turpitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *baseness, ugliness.*
turris, is, f. 3. *a tower.*
Tuscia, æ, f. 1. *a large country west of Rome, the same as Etruria.*
Tusculum, i, n. 2. *a city of Italy.*
Tuscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Tuscany.*
tutor, ōris, m. 3. *a tutor, a guardian.*
tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *safe.*
tuus, a, um, adj. pro. *thy, thine.*
tyrannis, ĭdis & ĭdos, f. 3. *tyranny, unlimited rule.*
tyrannus, i, m. 2. *a tyrant, an usurper, a king.*
Tyrius, a, um, adj. *Tyrian;* Tyrii, *inhabitants of Tyre.*
Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Tuscany.*
Tyrus, i, f. 2. *a celebrated city of Phœnicia.*

U.

uber, ĕris, n. 3. *an udder, a teat.*
ubertas, ātis, f. 3. *fruitfulness.*

ubi, adv. *where, when, as soon as.*
ubique, adv. *every where.*
ulciscor, cisci, tus sum, d. 3. *to revenge.*
ullus, a, um, adj. *any, any one.*
ulterior, us, adj. (sup. ultĭmus; pos. not used) *further.*
ulteriùs, adv. *further, beyond.*
ultĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup.) *the last.—See* ulterior.
ultra, pr. *beyond;* adv. *besides, moreover, further.*
ultus, a, um, pt. (from ulciscor) *having avenged* or *revenged.*
Ulysses, is, m. 3. *the king of Ithaca, a prudent and valiant warrior.*
umbra, æ, f. 1. *a shade.*
unâ, adv. *together.*
unde, adv. *whence.*
undĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven.*
undenonagesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth.*
undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine.*
undetricesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the twenty-ninth.*
undevicesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the nineteenth.*
undíque, adv. *on all sides.*
unguis, is, m. 3. *a claw, a talon, a nail.*
ungŭla, æ, f. 1. *a claw, a hoof.*
unĭcus, a, um, adj. *one alone, the only, distinguished.*
unio, ōnis, m. 3. *a pearl.*
universus, a, um, adj. *whole, universal.*
unquam, adv. *ever;* nec unquam, *and never.*
unus, a, um, num. adj. *one, alone.*
unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one.*
urbs, is, f. 3. *a city, the chief city (Rome.)*
uro, urĕre, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn.*
uror, uri, ustus sum, pass. *to be burned.*
ursus, i, m. 2. *a bear.*
usque, adv. *till, until;* usque ad, *even to.*
usus, a, um, pt. *using, having used.*
usus, ûs, m. 4. *use, custom.*
ut, conj. *that, in order that, so that, as.*
utcunque, adv. *howsoever, as well as it can, in some degree.*
uter, tra, trum, adj. *which of the two.*
uterque, trăque, trumque, adj. *both, each of the two.*
utĭlis, e, adj. *useful.*
Utica, æ, f. 1. *a city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean.*
utor, uti, usus sum, d. 3. *to use, to make use of.*
utrinque, adv. *on both sides.*
utrùm, adv. *whether.*
uva, æ, f. 1. *a grape;* passa, *a raisin.*
uxor, ōris, f. 3. *a wife.*

V.

vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be free from.*
vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty, vacant, free.*
vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable, shallow.*
vadum, i, n. 2. *a ford, a shallow.*
vagans, tis, pt. *wandering about.*
vagīna, æ, f. 1. *a scabbard, a sheath.*
vagītus, ûs, m. 4. *weeping.*
vagor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to wander about.*
valeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to be strong; to avail, to have power to;* vale, *farewell.*
Valerius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
vallis, is, f. 3. *a valley.*
varietas, ātis, f. 3. *variety, change.*
vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change, to vary.*
varius, a, um, adj. *changing, various.*
Varro, ōnis, m. 3. (Marcus) *a very learned Roman, and author of many works;* (P. Terentius) *a consul who was sent against Hannibal, and defeated by him.*
vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lay waste.*
vastus, a, um, adj. *wide, vast, great.*
vates, is, m. 3. *a poet.*

ve, conj. *or.*
vecordia, æ, f. 1. *madness.*
vectus, a, um, pt. *carried.*
vehĕmens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *vehement.*
vehementer, adv. (iùs, issĭmè) *vehemently, very;* vehementiùs, *too much.*
veho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bear, to carry.*
vehor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be carried;* curru, *to drive;* equo, *to ride.*
Vejens, tis, m. 3. *an inhabitant of Veji.*
Vejentāni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Veji.*
Veji, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a city of Tuscany, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*
vel, conj. *or, also, even;* vel lecta, *even if only read;* vel...vel, *either...or.*
vello, vellĕre, velli *or* vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. *to pluck.*
vellor, velli, vulsus sum, pass. *to be plucked.*
vellus, ĕris, n. 3. *a fleece.*
velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *swift, rapid;* velocissĭma venēna, *the quickest poisons.*
velum, i, n. 2. *a sail.*
velut & velŭti, adv. *as, as if.*
venālis, e, adj. *venal.*
venans, tis, pt. *hunting.*
venatĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase;* canis, *a hound.*
venātor, ōris, m. 3. *a huntsman.*

vendĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to sell.*
vendo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. (venum & do) *to sell.*
venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned, poisonous.*
venēnum, i, n. 2. *poison.*
veneo, īre, ii, (sup. not used) irr. n. (venum & eo) *to be for sale, to be sold.*
Venētus, i, m. 2. *a lake through which the Rhine passes,* now, *lake Constance.*
veniens, tis, pt. *coming.*
venio, venīre, veni, ventum, n. 4. *to come.*
venor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to hunt.*
venter, tris, m. 3. *the belly.*
ventus, i, m. 2. *a wind.*
Venus, ĕris, f. 3. *the goddess of love and beauty.*
ver, veris, n. 3. *the spring.*
verber, ĕris, n. 3. *a blow.*
verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strike.*
verbĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be beaten* or *scourged.*
verbum, i, n. 2. *a word.*
verè, adv. *truly.*
vereor, ēri, ĭtus sum, d. 2. *to fear, to be concerned for.*
vergo, gĕre, (the pret. and sup. are not used) n. 3. *to tend to, to incline, to verge towards.*
verisimĭlis, e, adj. *probable.*
verĭtus, a, um, pt. *fearing.*
verò, conj. *but;* adv. *indeed, truly.*
Verōna, æ, f. 1. *Verona, a city of Italy.*
versātus, a, um, pt. *turned, dwelling.*
versor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to turn, to revolve, to dwell.*
versus, a, um, pt. *turned.*
versus, pr. *towards.*
vertex, ĭcis, m. 3. *the top, the crown of the head.*
verto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn, to change.*
vertor, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be turned.*
veru, u, n. 4. *a spit.*
verùm, conj. *but, but yet.*
verus, a, um, adj. *true.*
vescor, i, d. 3. *to live upon, to eat, to devour.*
vespĕrì *or* -ē, adv. *at evening;* tam vespĕrì, *so late.*
Vesta, æ, f. 1. *a goddess, in honour of whom Numa erected a temple.*
Vestālis, is, f. 3. (virgo) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
vestibŭlum, i, n. 2. *the porch.*
vestigium, i, n. 2. *a footstep, a vestige.*
vestio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to clothe.*
vestior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be clothed.*
vestis, is, f. 3. *a garment.*
Vesŭlus, i, m. 2. *a high mountain of Liguria.*
veterānus, a, um, adj. *old;* miles, *a veteran.*

veto, āre, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to forbid, to prohibit.*
vetor, āri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be forbidden.*
Veturia, æ, f. 1. *a Roman lady, the mother of Coriolānus.*
Veturius, i, m. 2. (Titus) *a Roman consul, defeated by the Samnites.*
vetus, ĕris, adj. *ancient, old.*
vetustas, ātis, f. 3. *antiquity, age.*
vetustus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *old, ancient.*
via, æ, f. 1. *a way.*
viātor, ōris, m. 3. *a wanderer, a traveller.*
vicēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty, twenty.*
vicesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
vicinĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *the neighbourhood.*
vicīnus, a, um, adj. *neighbouring, near.*
vicis, gen. f. 3. *change, reverse, a place;* heu misĕram vicem, *oh, how sad a reverse!*
victĭma, æ, f. 1. *a victim, a sacrifice;* humānæ victĭmæ, *human sacrifices.*
victor, ōris, m. 3. *a conqueror.*
victoria, æ, f. 1. *a victory.*
victūrus, a, um, pt. (from vivo) *about to live.*
victus, a, um, pt. (from vinco) *conquered.*
vicus, i, m. 2. *a village.*
videndus, a, um, pt. *to be seen.*
videns, tis, pt. *seeing.*
video, dēre, dī, sum, a. 2. *to see, to behold.*
videor, dēri, sus sum, pass. *to be seen, to seem.*
viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved, widowed;* mulier vidua, *a widow.*
vigil, ĭlis, m. 3. *a watchman.*
vigĭlans, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *watchful, vigilant.*
vigilia, æ, f. 1. *a watching;* pl. *the watch.*
viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
vilis, e, adj. *vile, bad, mean.*
villa, æ, f. 1. *a country-house, a villa.*
villĭcus, i, m. 2. *an overseer of an estate, a steward.*
villus, i, m. 2. *long hair, coarse hair.*
vincendus, a, um, pt. *to be overcome.*
vincio, vincīre, vinxi, vinctum, a. 4. *to bind.*
vincior, cīri, ctus sum, pass. *to be bound.*
vinco, vincĕre, vici, victum, a. 3. *to conquer.*
vincor, vinci, victus sum, pass. *to be conquered, to fail of one's aim.*
vinctus, a, um, pt. (from vincio) *bound.*
vincŭlum, i, n. 2. *a chain;* in vincŭla conjicĕre, *to throw into prison.*
vindex, ĭcis, c. 3. *an avenger, a protector, a defender.*

vindĭcans, tis, pt. *avenging, claiming.*
vindicātūrus, a, um, pt. *about to avenge* or *claim.*
vindĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to claim, to avenge.*
vindicta, æ, f. 1. *vengeance, punishment.*
vinum, i, n. 2. *wine.*
viŏla, æ, f. 1. *a violet.*
viŏlans, tis, pt. *violating.*
viŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to violate, to pollute, to corrupt.*
viŏlor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be violated.*
vir, viri, m. 2. *a man.*
vireo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to be green, to flourish.*
virga, æ, f. 1. *a rod, a small staff.*
Virgĭlius, i, m. 2. *the prince of the Latin poets.*
Virginia, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Virginius.*
Virginius, i, m. 2. *a Roman centurion, who was made tribune after the expulsion of the decemvirs.*
virgo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a virgin, a girl.*
virgŭla, æ, f. 1. *a rod.*
Viriāthus, i, m. 2. *a Spaniard, who, after he had been a shepherd, a robber, and a soldier, was made a general, and routed several Roman commanders; he fell at last by domestic treachery.*
Viridomārus, i, m. 2. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
virtus, ūtis, f. 3. *virtue, power, prosperity, valour.*
vis, vis, f. 3. *power, strength, force;* vis hominum, *a multitude of men;* vim facĕre, *to do violence to.*
viscus, ĕris, n. 3. *an entrail;* viscĕra, pl. *the bowels.*
Vistŭla, æ, f. 1. *a river, which was the eastern boundary of ancient Germany.*
Visurgis, is, m. 3. *a large river of Germany.*
visus, a, um, pt. (from video) *seen.*
visus, ûs, m. 4. *the sight.*
vita, æ, f. 1. *life.*
vitandus, a, um, pt. *to be avoided.*
vitĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing grapes.*
vitis, is, f. 3. *a vine.*
vito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to shun, to avoid.*
vitor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be avoided.*
vitupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to find fault with, to blame.*
vitupĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be blamed.*
vivĭdus, a, um, adj. *lively, vivid.*
vivo, vivĕre, vixi, victum, n. 3. *to live.*
vivus, a, um, adj. *living, alive.*
vix, adv. *scarcely.*
vocātus, a, um, pt. *called.*
voco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call, to invite, to name.*
vocor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called.*

volo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly.*
volo, velle, volui, irr. n. *to be willing.*
Volsci, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Latium.*
volŭcris, e, adj. *winged;* sub. *a bird.*
Volumnia, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Coriolānus.*
voluntas, ātis, f. 3. *the will.*
voluptas, ātis, f. 3. *pleasure.*
volutātus, a, um, pt. *having rolled.*
volūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to roll.*
volūtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be rolled.*
volvo, vĕre, vi, ūtum, a. 3. *to turn.*
volvor, vi, ūtus sum, pass. *to be turned.*
votum, i, n. 2. *a wish, a vow.*
vox, vocis, f. 5. *a voice, a word, an expression.*
Vulcānus, i, m. 2. *the son of Jupiter and Juno.*
vulgus, i, m. *or* n. 2. *the people, the populace.*
vulnerātus, a, um, pt. *wounded.*
vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wound.*
vulnĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be wounded.*
vulnus, ĕris, n. 3. *a wound.*
vulpecŭla, æ, f. 1. *a little fox.*
vulpes & vulpis, is, f. 3. *a fox.*
vultur, ŭris, m. 3. *a vulture.*
vultus, ûs, m. 4. *the countenance, the look.*

X.

Xanthippe, es, f. 1. *the wife of Socrates.*
Xanthippus, i, m. 2. *a Lacedæmonian general, sent to assist the Carthaginians against the Romans: the Romans were defeated by him in several battles, and Regulus, their commander, taken prisoner.*
Xenocrătes, is, m. 3. *a philosopher of Chalcēdon.*
Xerxes, is, m. 3. *a king of Persia, very haughty, and, at the same time, very weak and unsuccessful.*

Z.

Zama, æ, f. 1. *a town of Numidia.*
Zeno, ōnis, m. 3. *a philosopher of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*
Zetes, is, m. 3. *the son of Boreas.*
zona, æ, f. 1. *a girdle, a zone.*
Zone, es, f. 1. *a city of Thrace, where the woods are said to have followed the strains of Orpheus.*

THE END.

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